

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,943

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1976

Established 1887

Iran to Cut Heavy Oil Price by 9.5 Cents

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Iran is cutting the price of its heavy crude oil by 9.5 cents a barrel in an apparent attempt to boost sales in a sluggish market.

Confirming the decision today, a spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company said that the new price would be \$11.40, but he declined to give any reason for the decision.

He said the NIOC office in New York would make a formal announcement tomorrow.

The move was not too surprising because some Persian Gulf producers, notably Iraq and Kuwait, have already lowered the price of their heavy crude to improve sales.

Western oil companies operating in Iran have been arguing that prices of heavier crudes—about half of Iran's daily production of 5.5 million barrels—are far too high on a depressed market for residual fuel oil.

Worldwide Recession

Heavy crude is usually processed into such fuel, used mainly by industry and for generating electricity. The demand has fallen because of the worldwide recession and fuel-conservation efforts.

There was speculation here that the Iranian move might also have been prompted by Kuwait's unilateral decision in December to cut heavy crude prices by 10 cents a barrel.

Kuwait was believed to have made the reduction to win acceptance of a deal which gave Western oil firms operating there guaranteed access to its oil for 10 years as well as a 15-cent-a-barrel discount in return for 100-per-cent Kuwaiti control of the oil industry.

Kuwait's action came after it failed to convene a special Persian Gulf conference on price differentials. Under this system, different crude oils are priced above or below a "marker" depending on quality, sulfur content and proximity to markets.

24-Year Deal

Oil industry circles said that Iran regarded the agreement obtained by Kuwait as more favorable than its own 20-year deal signed with the Western oil companies, and it was thought Iran might press for a similar agreement.

The oil service company Oso—a former Western oil consortium—is negotiating with Iran for improvements in profit margins, and seeking revision of the 1973 agreement which requires it to pay 40 per cent of the capital for exploration and development of Iranian oil fields.

It also wants adjustments in the prices it pays for Iran's oil.

Observers believe that lowering the heavy crude price might aid the negotiations as well as help recapture the market lost to competitors in the Persian Gulf.

Earlier this month, Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said that because Oso had not fulfilled obligations under the 1973 agreement, the state's revenue for the current year had fallen below expectations.

He said negotiations with the company would be carried out with "utmost firmness until Iran's aims were fully realized."

"If our oil income does not continue to grow at the necessary rate, we shall have to review our oil policies," he added.

Dispute Within OPEC

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).



Gen. Murtala Mohammed (left) and Lt. Gen. Oluasegun Obasanjo, his successor, in a photo taken last summer.

5,000 Taken Prisoner

MPLA Captures Luso, Last Rail Town of Foe

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 15.—The Angolan town of Luso, the last stronghold of pro-Western forces on the Benguela railway connecting Zaire and Zambia with the Atlantic coast, has fallen to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.

It said MPLA troops had taken Luso from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) forces after a long siege and had also captured Cubans and Biafra, near the frontier with Zaire.

Quoting an army communiqué in Luanda, Tanjug said MPLA forces had captured more than 5,000 soldiers during operations in the area. Cuban troops are leading the drive by the pro-Marxist MPLA.

The Soviet news agency Tass had reported the fall of Luso on Friday, but UNITA had denied such claims at the time.

Recognition Weighed

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda said today that Zambia was seriously considering recognizing the Soviet-backed MPLA as the government in Angola.

He told a meeting of the ruling United Independence party, however, that Zambia was not going to be stampeded into making decisions against its principles.

Zambia, one of the leading proponents of a government of national unity in Angola, is one of the members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that has not recognized the MPLA government.

Thirty-six of the 47 OAU states have officially recognized the MPLA.

The President also predicted a "bloodbath" in Rhodesia before majority rule could be introduced there.

"Before Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] is born, there is going to be a bloodbath in that country," he said.

In Kinshasa, a denial was issued by Zaire, recently a transit country for scores of mercenaries on their way to fight MPLA forces in Angola, that it now has any mercenaries on its territory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The Angolan town of Luso, the last stronghold of pro-Western forces on the Benguela railway connecting Zaire and Zambia with the Atlantic coast, has fallen to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.

It said MPLA troops had taken Luso from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) forces after a long siege and had also captured Cubans and Biafra, near the frontier with Zaire.

Quoting an army communiqué in Luanda, Tanjug said MPLA forces had captured more than 5,000 soldiers during operations in the area. Cuban troops are leading the drive by the pro-Marxist MPLA.

The Soviet news agency Tass had reported the fall of Luso on Friday, but UNITA had denied such claims at the time.

Recognition Weighed

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda said today that Zambia was seriously considering recognizing the Soviet-backed MPLA as the government in Angola.

He told a meeting of the ruling United Independence party, however, that Zambia was not going to be stampeded into making decisions against its principles.

Slaying Confirmed Deputy Succeeds Nigerian Leader

LAGOS, Nigeria, Feb. 15.—The chief of staff of the Nigerian armed forces was appointed yesterday to take over as chief of state from Gen. Murtala Mohammed, who was killed Friday in a short-lived coup attempt.

The Supreme Military Council announced that Lt. Gen. Oluasegun Obasanjo, the No. 2 man in the military triumvirate that has ruled the country for seven months, would take over at the same time it confirmed that Gen. Mohammed had been slain. Gen. Obasanjo, 38, immediately ordered a week of mourning for Gen. Mohammed.

There had been widespread reports that Gen. Mohammed was killed during the attempted coup by a group of young officers, but the official announcement of his death was delayed for 31 hours.

In a broadcast after taking over as head of state, Gen. Obasanjo appealed for calm and asked Nigerians "to avoid any action that might cause a breach of the peace." The country was reported to be calm.

The new leadership ordered a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout the country, closing borders and airports.

Coup Leader Sought

Nigerian authorities disclosed today that the leader of the coup was still at large, describing him as a dangerous man with a waxed walrus moustache who likes a drink.

The police said Lt. Col. B.S. Dimka was wanted for the murder of Gen. Mohammed.

An employee at Radio Nigeria, from where Col. Dimka broadcast his "take-over" on Friday, said today the rebels told him the coup began after an all-night champagne party at Col. Dimka's home.

Col. Dimka earlier was reported under arrest, but a police statement today said he had escaped during the battle outside the radio station between his followers and the loyalist armed forces.

The radio employee said Col. Dimka fled when the first armored cars appeared near the building.

"Gentlemen, excuse me," the employee quoted him as saying as he put his hands in his pockets and walked from the station.

The police issued the following description of Col. Dimka, the head of the army's physical training corps:

"About 32 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, slim build, round-faced, with a set of white teeth, one deep vertical crack on both cheeks, waxed walrus moustache, large eyeballs and thin lips. He drinks and is fond of pub houses."

The radio employee who witnessed the take-over of the station said Col. Dimka was accompanied by two officers and four others in civilian clothes. All appeared to have been drinking, he said.

The coup attempt clearly did not have popular support from either civilians or the military. The motives behind the coup attempt remain unknown. Speculation can center upon a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reaction Is Mixed

King Hassan's message said the Moroccan garrison in Amghala was treacherously attacked by units of the [Algerian] National People's Army equipped with heavy arms and in numbers clearly designed for an annihilation mission, causing dozens of victims among the sons and combatants of my country.

The King appealed to the Algerian President to do everything possible to "avoid another tragedy" between the two Arab neighbors—an allusion to the brief but bloody desert war they fought over parts of the Algerian Sahara in 1963.

There was no immediate report from Algerian sources on the second battle for Amghala, an oasis with barely 100 inhabitants. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Lebanon Announces New Political Accord

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Feb. 15 (NYT).—President Suleiman Franjieh announced yesterday a "new foundation" of political changes sponsored by Syria that are intended to end Lebanon's civil strife.

In a 15-minute address to the nation on radio and television, Mr. Franjieh, a conservative Christian politician, officially disclosed a series of measures to give Lebanon's Moslem majority a greater share of political power while preserving the Christians' important position in the nation.

"The abundant blood that was shed in Lebanon will not have been shed in vain if a new Lebanon emerges—for which it was destined to be born in pain, tears and in hope for happiness and prosperity," he declared.

As Mr. Franjieh spoke, gunmen opened fire throughout Beirut in jubilation at the announcement of the long-awaited political changes, the outcome of several months of Syrian mediation, behind-the-scenes negotiations and, last month, fierce fighting that nearly tore this country apart.

The main points of the changes that Mr. Franjieh said had been accepted by the Cabinet and would be submitted to parliament for approval were as follows:

- Equality of representation in parliament between Christians and Moslems. Christians presently hold a six-to-five majority in the 128-member house.
- The premier, who in the past was appointed by the president, will be chosen by parliament.
- The abolition of apportioning civil-service posts among the country's religious communities, except in the highest-ranking posts.
- Continuation of the tradition that the president should be a member of the Maronite Catholic faith, which follows the Eastern rite but owes obedience to Rome.
- Continuation of the tradition that the premier be a member of the orthodox Sunni Moslem sect and that the speaker of the house be a member of the Shiite Moslem sect.

At the outset of his speech, Mr. Franjieh pointedly referred to the Palestinian guerrilla presence in Lebanon, which Christian rightists have contended throughout the country as at the heart of the struggle.

Reaction Is Mixed

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Feb. 15.—Initial reaction to the agreement was mixed. A number of leftist leaders criticized it for not going far enough in meeting their demands for a "new, secular" Lebanon that would give Moslem sects the political power edge over the long-dominant Maronite Christian community.

Pro-Syrian leftists and Christian leaders praised it as a new formula for coexistence between Lebanon's religious communities.



LOCKHEED PROTEST—Toshio Komiya, 68, who is protesting Japan's alleged involvement in the Lockheed scandal, continues a hunger strike from his sleeping bag in Tokyo.

Canada, Japan Sales Worth Billions Lockheed May Lose 2 Major Deals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Lockheed Corp. today expressed uncertainty about going through with the purchase of aircraft by the Japanese government, a move that would be a major step in the Lockheed scandal.

The company said it was considering buying the Lockheed Orion plane, a two-engine, high-altitude, long-range transport aircraft. The deal would be worth billions of dollars.

The Canadian Cabinet has chosen the Orion over a more expensive Boeing craft, but the contract has not been signed.

In Tokyo, Cabinet Secretary Ichihara Ide said yesterday that the Lockheed scandal had prompted "caution" among officials who will make a final decision on the nation's next main anti-submarine-warfare plane, Lockheed wants to sell Japan the Orion for that purpose.

Mr. Ide said the Orion still is considered one of the "best possible" candidates to become the anti-submarine command's main aircraft but "it is now necessary to make a cautious decision on the selection."

Michita Sakata, director of the Defense Agency, said yesterday that Japan would be forced to reject the Orion, also known as the P-3C, if proof were found that there was no evidence of bribes in Canada.

He made the statement after the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on International Security and Arms Control released new data in Washington Friday regarding Lockheed's transactions with Japan. Among the documents was a contract that Lockheed had signed with Yoshio Kodama, 64, an ultrarightist, promising to pay him \$8.3 million if he succeeded in persuading the Japanese government to buy 50 or more Lockheed P-3Cs.

The price of one Orion aircraft was estimated at \$30 million, so that a deal for 50 of them would be worth \$1.5 billion.

Also among the documents released in Washington was a separate contract Lockheed had signed with Mr. Kodama entrusting him with the task of pushing sales of Lockheed P-3Cs to South Korea. The "Korean connection" added a new dimension to the scandal.

First Piece of Proof

There have been rumors of graft and corruption in Japanese transactions with South Korea for years, but the contact with Mr. Kodama was the first specific proof linking a Japanese with a potentially illicit deal involving Korea.

Mr. Kodama, who had remained in hiding at his home for seven days after the scandal broke, notified the Diet (parliament) yesterday that he could not appear to testify in two days of hearings scheduled for tomorrow and Tuesday. Enclosed with the notification, which was delivered by mail to the speaker of the lower house, was a doctor's note declaring that Mr. Kodama was suffering from high blood pressure.

Seven other Japanese implicated in revelations by the Senate subcommittee will appear to testify under oath and a threat of penalties for perjury in the hearings.

Defense Drops Weed as Witness

The other intruder was William Harris, Miss Hearst said. This was the first time that the second man had been publicly named by her.

Harris, with his wife, Emily, is in jail in Los Angeles awaiting trial on charges ranging from kidnapping to auto theft, in a state indictment that also names Miss Hearst.

Miss Hearst said Friday she was thrust into the kitchen where she struggled, and "I screamed. She [Mrs. Atwood] put a pistol in my face and said to keep quiet."

Miss Hearst's father, Randolph Hearst, and her mother, Catherine, sat quietly in the courtroom as she testified. Her four sisters also were present.

"She put me on the floor of the kitchen," Miss Hearst said. "William Harris tried my hands. He grabbed my head when I tried to look at him, and put it down. I was blindfolded and gagged. I bit on the gag so it couldn't be put in as far as they wanted."

Mr. Weed had been scheduled as the first defense witness, but when Mr. Bailey and Albert Johnson, Miss Hearst's lawyers, heard about the press conference he held Friday morning, they decided not to call him.

Mr. Johnson did not specify what Mr. Weed had said that made the defense decide that "we don't want to convey his doubts to the jury." As Mr. Johnson put it, Mr. Weed's press conference was to promote the book that he has recently brought out, "My Search for Patty Hearst."

Mr. Weed said at the conference that he believed Miss Hearst had been "coerced" but not "brainwashed" because "brainwashing would mean there was a 100-per-cent change in attitude."

Miss Hearst is charged with



LOCKHEED PROTEST—Toshio Komiya, 68, who is protesting Japan's alleged involvement in the Lockheed scandal, continues a hunger strike from his sleeping bag in Tokyo.

Canada, Japan Sales Worth Billions Lockheed May Lose 2 Major Deals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Lockheed Corp. today expressed uncertainty about going through with the purchase of aircraft by the Japanese government, a move that would be a major step in the Lockheed scandal.

The company said it was considering buying the Lockheed Orion plane, a two-engine, high-altitude, long-range transport aircraft. The deal would be worth billions of dollars.

The Canadian Cabinet has chosen the Orion over a more expensive Boeing craft, but the contract has not been signed.

In Tokyo, Cabinet Secretary Ichihara Ide said yesterday that the Lockheed scandal had prompted "caution" among officials who will make a final decision on the nation's next main anti-submarine-warfare plane, Lockheed wants to sell Japan the Orion for that purpose.

Mr. Ide said the Orion still is considered one of the "best possible" candidates to become the anti-submarine command's main aircraft but "it is now necessary to make a cautious decision on the selection."

Michita Sakata, director of the Defense Agency, said yesterday that Japan would be forced to reject the Orion, also known as the P-3C, if proof were found that there was no evidence of bribes in Canada.

He made the statement after the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on International Security and Arms Control released new data in Washington Friday regarding Lockheed's transactions with Japan. Among the documents was a contract that Lockheed had signed with Yoshio Kodama, 64, an ultrarightist, promising to pay him \$8.3 million if he succeeded in persuading the Japanese government to buy 50 or more Lockheed P-3Cs.

The price of one Orion aircraft was estimated at \$30 million, so that a deal for 50 of them would be worth \$1.5 billion.

Also among the documents released in Washington was a separate contract Lockheed had signed with Mr. Kodama entrusting him with the task of pushing sales of Lockheed P-3Cs to South Korea. The "Korean connection" added a new dimension to the scandal.

First Piece of Proof

There have been rumors of graft and corruption in Japanese transactions with South Korea for years, but the contact with Mr. Kodama was the first specific proof linking a Japanese with a potentially illicit deal involving Korea.

Mr. Kodama, who had remained in hiding at his home for seven days after the scandal broke, notified the Diet (parliament) yesterday that he could not appear to testify in two days of hearings scheduled for tomorrow and Tuesday. Enclosed with the notification, which was delivered by mail to the speaker of the lower house, was a doctor's note declaring that Mr. Kodama was suffering from high blood pressure.

Seven other Japanese implicated in revelations by the Senate subcommittee will appear to testify under oath and a threat of penalties for perjury in the hearings.

Defense Drops Weed as Witness

The other intruder was William Harris, Miss Hearst said. This was the first time that the second man had been publicly named by her.

Harris, with his wife, Emily, is in jail in Los Angeles awaiting trial on charges ranging from kidnapping to auto theft, in a state indictment that also names Miss Hearst.

Miss Hearst said Friday she was thrust into the kitchen where she struggled, and "I screamed. She [Mrs. Atwood] put a pistol in my face and said to keep quiet."

Miss Hearst's father, Randolph Hearst, and her mother, Catherine, sat quietly in the courtroom as she testified. Her four sisters also were present.

"She put me on the floor of the kitchen," Miss Hearst said. "William Harris tried my hands. He grabbed my head when I tried to look at him, and put it down. I was blindfolded and gagged. I bit on the gag so it couldn't be put in as far as they wanted."

Mr. Weed had been scheduled as the first defense witness, but when Mr. Bailey and Albert Johnson, Miss Hearst's lawyers, heard about the press conference he held Friday morning, they decided not to call him.

Mr. Johnson did not specify what Mr. Weed had said that made the defense decide that "we don't want to convey his doubts to the jury." As Mr. Johnson put it, Mr. Weed's press conference was to promote the book that he has recently brought out, "My Search for Patty Hearst."

Mr. Weed said at the conference that he believed Miss Hearst had been "coerced" but not "brainwashed" because "brainwashing would mean there was a 100-per-cent change in attitude."

Miss Hearst is charged with

Emerging Groups Seek Elusive Unity

Unions Challenge Spain Labor Unit

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Once clandestine and still illegal, a large number of opposition trade unions are emerging into the open to challenge the state-run syndicate organization for the control and representation of Spanish workers.

These unions are as divided and almost as numerous as their political counterparts. For the moment, they have a common enemy and in moments of labor agitation have been able to achieve unity of action. Most support the idea of a single, free and independent labor confederation, but because rival political currents are at work, it is doubtful that they will achieve it.

Two major leftist groups, the Communist party and the Socialist Workers party, see in the

labor movement a chance to build a popular base. In terms of organization, it is probable that the Communists have a head start with the Workers Commissions. These first began to be heard of in the early 1960s when they sprang up in large factories around Madrid and Barcelona in response to the workers' needs to be represented more aggressively than the officially controlled syndicate was able or willing to do.

Five hundred syndicate shop stewards in the metallurgical industry of Madrid gave the Workers Commission a push toward a structured organization when they formed a provincial commission to press wage demands. A variety of leftist political ideologies was represented in the commission, which issued a manifesto in January, 1966, declaring that the capitalist system engendered the class struggle and that conse-

quently workers needed a united and independent labor movement to defend their interests.

This directly challenged the basis of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's corporate state, which devised the syndicates as a way of abolishing the class struggle and of bringing labor and management to cooperate in one official organization.

The regime met this challenge with tough repression that included long jail terms for some of its leaders. The commissions, hindered by the need to operate clandestinely, adopted the tactic, with the encouragement of the Communist party, of invading the official unions through its periodic elections.

Today tens of thousands of shop stewards represent both the official syndicate and a Workers Commission simultaneously. Last July, 70 per cent or more of the shop stewards were elected with the backing of the Workers Commissions.

Although Workers Commissions vary in political makeup from region to region, they have become identified, notably in Madrid and Barcelona, with the Communist party.

This means that the party has, in effect, invaded the official syndicates and that it is unable to operate legally in the political field. It is able to do so in the labor field through officially recognized shop stewards.

The Socialists have been able to maintain at least the structure though not the following of the old General Union of Workers, founded in 1888. All members of the Socialist Workers party are obliged to be members of the General Union, and the union also is able to attract militants who are not Socialists. It was once one of the most powerful unions in Spain, but it is recognized to be weak in the industrial labor field, except in the north. Its hope is that with widening of political freedoms, it will be able to regain some of its old strength.

"Trade union freedom is linked with all the other freedoms," Pablo Castellano, a Socialist lawyer and a leader of the General Union, said in an interview. Like other leftists, he asserted that the government reform plans had led nowhere and that a complete break with the past was needed.

The same idea was expressed by Fere Caldas, a 29-year-old chemical worker who, in a Barcelona industrial suburb, manages to be simultaneously an important figure in the Workers Commissions and chairman of the official union of chemical technicians and workers in his district. "We cannot have democratic unions if the country as a whole is not free," he said recently.

The Socialists boycotted the official syndicate elections and Mr. Castellano acknowledges that this was a mistake.

Because the Workers Commissions participated in them successfully, they have better opportunities to make their voice heard in labor affairs.

Madrid Strike Call Fizzles

(Continued from Page 1)

better our way of thinking and our problems."

He said that the King will preside over a meeting of Spain's Cabinet while in Barcelona.

This will be the King's first official visit here since taking power after Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death on Nov. 22.

During his five-day stay in Catalonia, he will tour three other provinces in the northeast, Lerida, Tarragona and Girona.

The visit is being viewed as a sign that the new government is not ignoring the regional differences and demands that Franco did not act on during his 36 years of rule.

Government concern with the Catalan problem is reflected in the fact that Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and members of the Cabinet will accompany the King during much of his week-long visit.

Franco visited the Catalan region five years ago and came away saying that national unity superseded all cultural and ethnic heritage. Franco kept Catalans outside real power in Madrid as punishment for fighting him in the Civil War.

The seven million Catalans, one-fifth of Spain's population, are the largest single ethnic group in Spain.



Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard during charity ball.

Prince Is Warmly Received At Dutch Ball; Inquiry Opens

By Paul Kemezis

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Belated, mulling and seemingly unaffected by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. bribery allegations aimed at him a week before, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Queen Juliana, his wife, attended a fund-raising ball here Friday night to aid wildlife in the Galapagos Islands.

Prince Bernhard yesterday held his first meeting with a three-man independent commission of inquiry probing the bribery allegations, a government spokesman said today. Reuters reported. The spokesman said the commission went to the royal palace at Soestdijk for the meeting. "The commission made ap-

pointments on how to get on with their work," the spokesman said.

The royal couple, who led the first dance, received frequent ovations from the 350 guests, mainly Dutch businessmen and their wives.

Many guests at the affair—the Prince's first public appearance since accusations came out of a U.S. Senate hearing that he had received \$1.1 million in payoff from Lockheed—wore small orange ribbons to symbolize their support for the royal house of Orange-Nassau. The allegations have shocked the Dutch public, but most people remain convinced of the Prince's integrity.

No Problems

"I have no problems," the Prince said in English to a reporter as he sat at the head table, next to the Queen. "But some people make problems," he said.

The royal couple left today for their annual skiing vacation in Lech, Austria. The Prince said on Friday that he saw no reason to change plans to travel to the United States and Latin America in April.

There were no major politicians from the Dutch center-left government present Friday evening. This reflected the pattern of the Prince's friendships more than any direct snub, but the mayor of Amsterdam, Ivo Gombold, decided at the last minute to attend another function.

The Prince, 64, is president of the World Wildlife Fund, for which Friday's event was held.

Charges in Italy

ROME, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A Socialist member of Parliament has asked Italy to prosecute former U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin and executives of Lockheed on charges of bribing Italian citizens, the magazine Tempo said yesterday.

In the 40-minute interview at his office here, Gen. Toufanian asserted in another interview that Grumman International had promised in writing to pay Iran the \$23 million, which is \$5 million more than the total 1975 profits of its parent enterprise, the Grumman Aerospace Corp.

In the 40-minute interview at his office here, Gen. Toufanian asserted in another interview that Grumman International had promised in writing to pay Iran the \$23 million, which is \$5 million more than the total 1975 profits of its parent enterprise, the Grumman Aerospace Corp.

"I'll get that \$23 million from them; you'll see how," he declared in English. Asked what he would do if Grumman did not turn over the money, he said: "I'll cut it from their pay, and then let them go to court to try to get it back."

But U.S., Soviet Negotiations Continue Underground Test Pact Delay Seen

By Peter Osip

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (WP).—The Soviet-U.S. pact to limit underground nuclear tests, which was supposed to take effect March 31, now seems almost certain to be put off because essential elements of the treaty are still being negotiated.

Even if the remaining issues in talks that have been under way here for more than a year can be worked out quickly, informed U.S. sources believe that it would be practically impossible to complete Senate hearings and the ratification vote in time for the deadline.

And unless Washington and Moscow agree to extend the date for the treaty to come into force, the pact could collapse altogether.

The pact on underground nuclear testing was signed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and former President Richard Nixon in Moscow on July 3, 1974, a few weeks before Mr. Nixon resigned. The agreement was to stop the weapons tests of more than 150 kilotons—but at Soviet insistence left the matter of "peaceful" explosions for future negotiations.

Details of Verification

The long lead time provided in the document was to allow both sides to complete testing programs and to work out the details of verification—for instance, how to determine the difference between weapons testing and peaceful explosions.

But the treaty was widely criticized in the United States, specialists in the United States, who said that its limits were so high as to be meaningless and the language was so loose that any nuclear testing could be justified by merely terming it "non-military." The Federation of American Scientists called the pact a "counter-productive sham."

Recognizing that the agreement had no chance of ratification by the Senate unless the objections were met, the Ford ad-

ministration, without actually saying so, basically scrapped the terms of the Nixon-Brezhnev pact and started over in talks that began in Moscow in the fall of 1974.

The precise nature of those negotiations, which are being led on the U.S. side by Ambassador Walter Stoessel, have never been disclosed. Broadly, Washington is known to be pressing the Soviet Union to accept some restrictions on peaceful explosions and permit adequate verification procedures, including on-site inspections of test sites—an old stumbling block in Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks.

The Russians have long said they favor a complete ban on underground nuclear weapons testing, but exclude peaceful blasts which Moscow believes can be useful for massive digging and excavation projects.

As signed by Mr. Brezhnev

and Mr. Nixon, the treaty lacks a specific date of 31, 1976, for it to take effect. It also contains the legal phrase that it is "subject to ratification in accordance with the national procedures" of the two nations.

Technically, experts say a document could be declared and void once the ratification process is completed, but it seems likely some means will be found to avoid abrogation of the pact.

U.S. Underground Test Ban.—The United States day conducted an underground nuclear test in the field of between 200 and 500 kilotons, the Energy Research Administration announced. An agency spokesman said there were no reports of radiation leaks from the blast.

Patricia Hearst Tells Court Of Kidnapping by SLA Tri

(Continued from Page 1)

hear Mr. Weed screaming after she was bound and gagged and heard Mrs. Atwood say the kidnappers should leave. As she was being hustled out of the apartment, wearing the blue bathrobe that she put on after taking a nap on returning from school some hours earlier, Miss Hearst heard a burst of gunfire.

"I was up on my feet being taken out," she said. "I was standing. I was screaming. They struck me in the face with a rifle butt on the left cheek. I lost consciousness. I was being sort of dragged down the stairs."

She said she felt a car behind her, and "somebody must have grabbed me because I was in the trunk of the car. The gag was hanging around my neck. My

hands were united. I was from the tail lights and I was of pulling the wires to say the car stopped. But the very short, just one or two minutes."

The car had been taken a Berkeley man, and was done a short distance Mrs. Hearst's apartment.

"They opened up the car, moved me to a station where I was held. I was on the bed between the back and seats. Angela Atwood, I and Harris were in the back. I think Nancy Ling Per-beside her."

She was taken into a car, she said. "They put me in a car."

Her cheek began to hurt from the blow by the pain that continued for

When she sensed the door open, because the air cooler in the hot closet cinque began to talk to be quoted him as saying: "the SLA."

"He said I was going to be held as a prisoner of war. Nothing happened to two of us. It was going to happen. As long as they were I was safe."

"Prisoner of War"—Two SLA members, Remiro and Russell Little, were arrested and charged the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in San Francisco, Calif.

"He told me I'd learn about prisons," Miss Hearst said. "He said if I tried to escape, he'd kill me. I made noise, hang me up from the ceiling. Miss Hearst said that told her that she was a prisoner of war."

The Geneva Convention for treatment of prisoners read to her, she said. "He told me they were exchange me for two men in San Quentin," she said. "We're going to make so your parents will know, still alive so they'll not demand. Then he started me was to say, 'I'd say sentences, then turn off the recorder, and he'd tell me to say, and I'd turn it on and say it and then turn it off and that was the way it was made.'"

After the tape was played, Bailey resumed his questioning before court was adjourned Tuesday.

Tomorrow, a court holding jury will be shown the hearing. The hearing was taken, an apartment on Gete Avenue here where it was later based, and the premises.

Bagnette Up to 1 Franc

PARIS, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The

350-gram "bagnette" went up 5 centimes in price to one franc (22 cents) throughout France today. Other loaves also increased in price proportionately.

Nigeria Picks New Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

one of a number of reforms and changes wrought by the activist regime of Gen. Mohammed, which came to power last July 29 in a bloodless coup that ousted Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

In the last few months, the government has announced the decommissioning of 100,000 of the 250,000 soldiers in the Nigerian Army and has awarded promotions that passed over some officers. It also has launched a well-publicized drive against corruption and inefficiency, resulting in the dismissal of 11,000 civil servants, including top federal commissioners and all 12 of the military governors of the states.

The government has also announced the creation of seven new states, a move that raised emotional fears because of Nigeria's delicate tribal balance. Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

In U.S. and Abroad

Tenneco Admits \$12.6 Million In Possibly Illegal Payments

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Tenneco Inc., a diversified U.S. natural gas, chemical and shipbuilding company, admitted yesterday that it has distributed more than \$800,000 in U.S. political contributions and about \$12 million to overseas consultants or agents since 1970.

U.S. Ending Controls for Culture Tours

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The State Department has withdrawn a requirement that members of cultural exchange tours it sponsors submit any writings for clearance, and now says that "changing contents and exhibiting" make the requirement a "historic anomaly."

The department acted after a protest by the American Civil Liberties Union, whose legal director, Melvin Wulf, had charged that the requirement violated the First Amendment guarantee of free speech.

His action included waiver of the requirement in the case of Thomas Gambino, a musician, who had refused to submit a 445-page manuscript of a projected book critical of a form of the Soviet Union by the City Center for the Performing Arts.

Mr. Gambino had said that he did not know of the requirement beforehand.

The State Department's change was announced in a letter from John Richardson Jr., Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Intent Is Cited

"While the provision might well be seen now by some as a form of censorship," Mr. Richardson wrote, "I think you should be aware that the intent was to help avoid inadvertent potential harm to the objective of the exchange program to improve mutual understanding and respect."

He went on:

"It may well have been that those charged with disbursement of taxpayer funds at the time the contract provision was inserted felt an obligation to try to minimize the risk of embarrassment to our foreign relations."

"However, I have reviewed this provision in the light of very recent history and the general trend of changing concerns and sensitivities and conclude that it is a historic anomaly which should be eliminated from future agreements."

Border Inquiry By Dacca, Delhi

DACCA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Bangladesh and India are to launch a joint inquiry into attacks on Bangladesh border outposts and alleged operations from Indian territory, an official statement from the two sides announced last week.

The joint statement, issued at the end of three days of border talks between the two countries, said an Indo-Bangladesh team is to submit a report within 15 days.

The report will cover incidents inside the Bangladesh side of the border—incidents involving arson, looting and armed attacks on police outposts.

The leader of the Bangladesh team said the border raids were carried out by "miscreants operating from Indian sanctuary."

The Indian leader denied the charge.

In documents submitted voluntarily to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the firm said that it could not determine to what extent the domestic and overseas payments would be considered illegal.

At the same time, Tenneco told the SEC that an internal company investigation did uncover some instances of clearly questionable payments—donations to Louisiana sheriff and contributions to chairman of state regulatory commission.

No Countries Named

No foreign countries or individual recipients of Tenneco funds were identified in the company's report, Tenneco is among about 50 U.S. corporations that have been forced to disclose payments by the government or disclosed information on a voluntary basis.

The military in a country was paid \$500,000 for the "absolute necessity of military protection" for Tenneco employees "working in remote, dangerous locations" and for rental of military aircraft, Tenneco said. Small amounts of money also were identified as payments to a foreign government official and as investments in a firm owned by foreign government employees.

Tenneco told the SEC, however, that its internal investigators have yet to determine whether a significant portion of its \$12 million in overseas payments were meant indirectly for the use of foreign government employees. Tenneco does business in 24 countries.

At the same time, Tenneco said it often made payments to consultants or representatives outside the country they represented and that it does not know how the money was used.

Anasconda Merger

Tenneco is the 24th largest U.S. industrial corporation, with total 1974 sales of \$8 billion. On Feb. 2, Tenneco announced plans to acquire Anasconda Co., one of the world's largest aluminum and copper producers. The merger, which would be one of the largest on record—is being studied by the Justice Department for possible anti-trust implications.

Tenneco told the SEC that relevant financial information would be turned over to the Internal Revenue Service in connection with amended tax returns for some of the payments.

The firm said that its board of directors also has adopted new guidelines prohibiting the use of company money for illegal payments or slush funds.

Outside the United States, Tenneco said that it uses numerous local attorneys, advisers, consultants and agents in connection with its sales. In addition to the \$12 million paid out in the last five years, a similar amount has been promised in future payments in connection with proposed multibillion-dollar purchases of raw materials from certain countries.

Tenneco said that under contracts it has in four countries, it has been required to make scholarship donations totaling \$30,000 in the nearly six-year period ended last Sept. 30.

Brazil Trial Report

BRASILIA, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Supreme Military Tribunal reported last week that it convicted 189 persons of crimes against national security in 1975 and found 319 others not guilty of such crimes. About half of the persons tried were charged with bank robberies.



WORKING CONGRESSMAN—Rep. Jim Lloyd (left) hauls trash in Pomona, Calif., during the California Democrat's project known as the "district workday program."

Hold Conference in Washington

Conservatives Criticize Ford as Inconsistent

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—A conference of conservatives yesterday criticized President Ford as being inconsistent, lacking in leadership and too moderate.

Delegates to the third annual Conservative Political Action Conference here gave every indication that they will vote overwhelmingly for Ronald Reagan in an informal presidential preference poll scheduled to be held at the conference.

There was some favorable talk about a coalition of Reagan supporters and those of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who is running for the Democratic nomination.

Jeffrey Kane, chairman of Young Americans for Freedom, one of two sponsoring organizations, said Friday that he hoped Mr. Reagan would lead a movement to bring about such a coalition.

Stanton Evans, chairman of the co-sponsoring American Conservative Union, told a reporter yesterday that he does not think "at this point there is any realistic possibility that Reagan and Wallace can get together on the ticket."

But he rated chances for a coalition of their supporters "pretty good... There is an 80 to 90-per-cent overlap in the concerns they have articulated."

New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson, who supports Mr. Reagan, predicted that the former California governor will win the Feb. 24 New Hampshire primary with "a firm victory... I'm not prepared to say it will be a dramatic victory."

South Carolina Gov. James Edwards, a strong Reagan supporter in 1968, all but formally announced his support for Mr. Reagan.

He said he would "have a difficult time not supporting Gov. Reagan," and predicted that most of South Carolina's convention delegates would support the Californian.

Speakers at a panel discussion were strongly critical of Mr. Ford for "betraying" conservatives.

Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, said Mr. Ford's claim to being conservative is like the old maxim, "If you establish the reputation for working hard, you can sleep till noon."

The President stakes out one position, Rep. Ashbrook said, then does something substantially different. He cited Mr. Ford's reversal in deciding to aid New York City after saying he wouldn't and accepting a high budget deficit after criticizing government spending.

Rep. Ashbrook got a loud ovation when he said, "I'm fascinated by the idea that you have to be middle of the road... The only thing we ever found in the middle of the road was yellow stripes and dead skunks."

News Analysis Aides Speculate on Kissinger Departure

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's political standing seems to have fallen so low that even his top aides wonder whether he can last out the remaining 11 months of this administration.

His supporters appear divided on the wisdom of his continuing to absorb the criticism and attacks being leveled at him with increasing frequency. Most think he must remain for the good of the country, some think he should quit and thereby remove himself as a factor in the political debate.

Mr. Kissinger himself has been equivocal about his future. He freely tells visitors that he is leaving open the possibility of resigning. In a contentious news conference last Thursday, Mr. Kissinger said he would quit if he thought doing so would serve the national interest. But he also indicated that he did not want to leave if it seemed he was doing so as the result of what he regards as "totally irresponsible and essentially untrue charges" against him.

His present attitude was illustrated by the news conference. Mr. Kissinger's remarks were on the whole defensive; he seemed to have no zest for the give-and-take with reporters.

Sharp Divisions

Rather, he appeared alternately angry, frustrated and irritated by his inability to stem what he regards as repeatedly false accusations made against him in the House Select Committee on Intelligence report and elsewhere, and his failure, despite speeches around the country, to end the sharp divisions in Washington over the foreign policy clashes between the Democratic-led Congress and the Republican administration.

Some of his aides sought to justify Mr. Kissinger's testiness on personal grounds. They said that he has been troubled by his wife's recent stomach operation for ulcers, carrying his concern to the point where he blames the aggravation of his wife's condition on her reaction to the personal attacks on him. Moreover, the aides said that Mr. Kissinger, who prides himself on his own physical stamina, strained his lower back muscles early last week and it had taken a toll on his usual ability to joke about himself.

The criticism has not been necessarily consistent.

No Support

As Mr. Kissinger has lamented in his speeches, the administration has been attacked for trying to act condescendingly toward the Soviet Union in trade and in arms control talks, yet, when the administration sought support for combating the Russians in Angola, it failed to receive backing even from those who deplore détente.

In the House committee report, for example, Mr. Kissinger was attacked for being party to supplying arms covertly to Iran for transfer to the Kurds fighting in Iraq; yet when Iran withdrew backing for the Kurds, the report attacked Mr. Kissinger for not doing more for the Kurds.

In fact, the discussion of the Kurds—and especially two columns written by William Safire of The New York Times—has particularly angered Mr. Kissinger, who said Thursday that the committee's version was "a total falsehood."

Violations of Rights

Mr. Kissinger has been attacked for détente—described by Republican presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan as a "giveaway program to the Soviet Union. He has been attacked as devious and arrogant by such Democrats as Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. And despite denials by President Ford and Pentagon officials, Mr. Kissinger was repeatedly accused in the House committee report and elsewhere of undermining U.S. interests in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

On Capitol Hill, Mr. Kissinger finds himself criticized by such Democratic liberals as Sen. Alan Cranston of California for his refusal to openly criticize countries committing human-rights violations. Conservatives such as Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., who support Mr. Ford, nevertheless distrust Mr. Kissinger.

"I have been saying the same thing (as Mr. Reagan) for some time," Rep. Derwinski said this month. "As far as I am concerned, Kissinger is President Ford's No. 1 political liability."

Mr. Kissinger's own aides regarded a Senate vote in December not to permit further covert funding to Angola as a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Kissinger that in a parliamentary government would have led to his ouster.

These negative political signs have not gone unnoticed in the White House by Mr. Ford's political advisers.

Anger Over Efforts

Mr. Kissinger and his aides have been angered for some time over what they regard as efforts

Amin Calls Parts Of Kenya, Sudan Rightly Ugandan

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, Feb. 15.—President Idi Amin said today he will look into the possibility of claiming major portions of Kenya and the Sudan as historic parts of Uganda.

Speaking to a gathering near the Sudanese border, Field Marshal Amin accused British colonial administrators of transferring large areas of Ugandan territory to the Sudan and Kenya early this century.

This territory—including a region stretching from the current border to within 20 miles of the Kenyan capital of Nairobi—still rightly belonged to Uganda, Marshal Amin said.

"I will not go to war to reclaim this land because I want peace," he said. His remarks were broadcast by Uganda radio and monitored here.

He told the crowd the country's Defense Council had unanimously approved a plan to "follow up this matter so the British will have to explain why they did it. The British made many mistakes in this matter..."

"My job is to liberate all Ugandan territory and put right the mistakes of the British," he said.

16 Mercenaries Leave for Angola

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Sixteen British mercenaries left today to fight in the Angolan war despite the apparent defeat of the two pro-Western factions in the West African state and reports of executions and a high casualty rate among mercenaries.

Twenty-eight mercenaries had been booked to fly to Brussels for a connecting flight to Kinshasa, Zaire, but a dozen men backed out at the airport because of disagreements over pay.

The men refused to say whom they would be fighting for or who had recruited them.

57 Soviet Jews Back Congress' Trade Curbs

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A group of 57 Soviet Jews has rejected U.S. administration claims that Congress harmed their interests by tying the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union to the Soviet emigration policy.

In an open letter to Congress distributed to foreign correspondents here, the Jews said that Congress, in fact, forced the Soviet government to reconsider efforts to halt Jewish emigration by imposing a tax on emigrants' academic qualifications.

Police in Miami Foil Scuba Diver

MIAMI, Feb. 15 (AP).—Police fished a Miami Beach attorney out of Biscayne Bay, where they said he had been waiting underwater for a \$200,000 extortion payment.

Albert George Siegel, 48, was charged with extortion, police said. They said the target of the alleged extortion plot was Miami philanthropist Maribel Blum, widow of the chairman of the board of Jax Beam Distilleries.

Police said Mr. Siegel's arrest last week came about after Mrs. Blum received an extortion note instructing her that the money be "dropped off" a causeway spanning the bay between Miami and Miami Beach.

The money drop was never made, but officers said they saw Mr. Siegel, dressed in scuba gear, surfacing beneath the causeway and arrested him.

Starting April 9th...

Attacked by Liver Enzyme

U.S. Research Shows Alcohol Destroys Male Sex Hormone

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Prolonged drinking of alcohol, which alters male sexual behavior, accomplishes these changes by stimulating the liver to drastically step up its destruction of the male sex hormone, according to results of a scientific study.

The study showed that the toxic

effects of the alcohol led the liver to produce up to five times the amount of the liver enzyme that normally breaks down testosterone, the male sex hormone. There was no compensatory increase in the body's production of testosterone under the test conditions, according to the report that the Journal of Science published in its Feb. 12 issue.

The research, on men who volunteered to drink the equivalent of a pint of whiskey a day for four weeks, was done here by a group of researchers at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital and New York Medical College.

Pure Effect of Alcohol?

Dr. Emanuel Rubin, a pathologist at Mt. Sinai and the senior investigator, said in an interview:

"The findings go a long way toward explaining the sex problems of alcoholics. It is not a reaction peculiar to some chronic alcoholics. Anybody who drinks continuously can get the effect. This is a pure effect of alcohol in any form you take it—whiskey, wine or beer. The total amount of alcohol is the only thing that counts."

Dr. Rubin went on to express doubts that the effect would be limited to a person who limited alcoholic intake to one or two cocktails at an occasional party. The study is the latest in a series of continuing experiments that Dr. Rubin began with Dr. Charles Lieber of the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital 11 years ago. This line of research has been aimed at answering questions about how alcohol destroys the liver and damages other organs in the body.

More recently, these researchers set out to learn what alcohol does to testosterone. Dr. Kurt Altman, Dr. Gary Gordon and Dr. A. Louis Southern of New York Medical College joined Dr. Rubin and Dr. Lieber in experiments on rats showing that long-term alcohol consumption doubled the production of the testosterone-destroying liver enzyme.

Nonalcoholic Volunteers

Once the animal experiments were completed, the researchers extended their studies to humans—five men who volunteered to stay at the clinical research center at Mt. Sinai Hospital for more than a month. Three of the volunteers were normal, non-alcoholic men; two were alcoholics, who agreed to participate in the study.

All five men stopped drinking prior to the study and for the first five days, during which time these volunteers ate the same diet. Then, for baseline measurements, the doctors did a series of tests on blood samples to determine how well the liver and other organs functioned.

The doctors also put a thin needle through the skin of each volunteer to obtain a small piece of liver in the abdomen. It was a liver biopsy to measure the activity of the testosterone-destroying enzyme in that organ. Then for four weeks, the volunteers ate a diet that was calibrated to their body weight and that contained the equivalent of a pint of whiskey a day.

Every three hours, the volunteers drank pure alcohol diluted in fruit juice to the strength of wine. The amount of alcohol in the blood did not reach the legal limits of intoxication and no volunteer became drunk, Dr. Rubin said.

"There was just an increase in destruction" during the period of the experiment, Dr. Rubin said. In the case of the volunteers, the physiologic changes were reversible, Dr. Rubin said, and concluded: "We don't want to tell people they cannot have a drink. We're talking about the damage that results from prolonged alcohol consumption."

Louis Morton, 61, War Historian, Dies in Vermont

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Louis Morton, 61, one of the nation's most highly regarded military historians, died Thursday following surgery at the University of Vermont Medical Center in Burlington, Vt.

Prof. Morton, who was Daniel Webster professor of history at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., on leave for this academic year, was a writer, an editor, a teacher and an administrator. He was general editor of a 21-volume series published by Macmillan on "Wars and Military Institutions of the United States."

He was the editor, author or coauthor of a number of books. He was editor of the 11-volume "War in the Pacific: United States Army in World War II." He was a contributor to "The Historian and the Diplomat."

Prof. Morton also wrote many articles for The New York Times Book Review and other popular and scholarly publications. Joseph Herzberg, NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Joseph Herzberg, 69, former city editor of the New York Herald Tribune and The New York Times, died Thursday in his home in New Canaan, Conn.

Mr. Herzberg joined the Herald Tribune as a copy boy shortly after graduation from high school in 1925 and worked his way up through the positions of reporter, rewrite man, assistant city editor, city editor, and Sunday editor. In 1936, he joined The New York Times from which he retired in 1970, worked for six years as assistant city editor, and in 1973 was appointed to the newly created post of cultural news editor.

Alberto Mondadori

VENICE, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Alberto Mondadori, 62, one of the heirs to a book and magazine publishing empire, died of a heart attack yesterday.

He founded and edited from 1939 to 1943 the magazine Tempo, whose contributors included novelist Alberto Moravia and Nobel Prize-winning poet Salvatore Quasimodo. After World War II he founded and edited Epoca magazine.

Mr. Mondadori's death came five years after that of his father, Arnaldo, who had been Italy's leading publisher.

Stewart Hensley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Stewart Hensley, 62, chief diplomatic and State Department correspondent for United Press International, who reported major international developments in Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East for more than 50 years, died today.

Mr. Hensley underwent an operation two weeks ago and was making a routine recovery when he contracted a lung infection. He was taken back to George Washington University Hospital where he died.

Hanech Givton

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Hanech Givton, 58, Israeli consul general here, died yesterday of a heart attack. Mr. Givton was formerly director of the Israel Broadcasting Service.



DOWN UNDER—Floodwaters isolate homes near Moree, northwest of Sydney, as Australian rescue efforts continued over the weekend following heavy rains. No reports have yet been issued of any injury or loss of life due to the floods.

To Use Dye on Animals' Pelts

Group Hopes to Foil Baby Seal Hunters

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A team of environmentalists will leave Vancouver early next month in an attempt to foil an annual \$12-million international seal hunt on ice floes off Canada's east coast.

Their weapons will be spray cans and gallons of green dye. Operating from two chartered helicopters, the volunteers plan to stendil crosses on the backs of baby Harp seals to make their white fur commercially useless.

Simultaneously, a group of U.S. airline stewards will demonstrate on the ice against the "phony manliness" of the hunters. "The spray can idea is brilliantly simple," says organizer Pat Moore. "But success depends on our getting to the seals first, ahead of hunters from Canada and Norway. The dye will not wash out. So we hope the hunters realize the marked seals are no good to them and leave them alone."

Outmoded Fashions Cited

"We want the fur on the backs of the animals, not on the backs of silly, simpering women in Europe still enslaved to outmoded fashion ideas."

The campaign carries the seeds of potential violence since the hunters may be goaded into retaliating against intruders accused of trying to deprive them of their earnings. "But we are not going to be intimidated," said campaign coordinator Paul Watson. "Our campaign will go ahead on schedule. This annual butchery must be halted to save the seals from extinction."

Meanwhile, the Vancouver-based Greenpeace Foundation, Canada's highest-profile environmental group which is organizing the campaign, has called on Romeo Leblanc, federal fisheries minister, to stop making "inflammatory threats" by warning that anti-sealers could be arrested for disruption of the hunt.

"That's ridiculous," said Mr. Moore. "We will be operating

100 miles offshore, far outside the jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"I don't see how we could be arrested for something we are doing in international waters. Furthermore, we have been given permission by the United Nations to carry the UN flag on the mission and we have the backing of all of the world's nature conservation and wildlife protection groups."

In recent years, groups in Canada and other countries have

Trudeau Warns Nation on Cuts in Living Standards

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 15 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau warned last week that Canadians must be prepared to accept reduced incomes and fewer material goods as the price of possible wide-ranging changes in Canadian society.

He vigorously defended his government spending and charged it is a "top-out" for critics to claim that a tougher efficiency drive could result in large-scale savings. Mr. Trudeau, stepping up a controversial line of "philosophizing" on a new society, told a \$100-a-plate Liberal party fund-raising dinner that "aiming at maximum growth in Canadian industrial activity, regardless of the consequences, is not the goal of our society and not the goal of this government."

He said spending which merely substitutes public activity for private activity is not inflationary in itself, although care must be taken to promote continued production growth in the private sector.

Senegal Battles Invasion of Rats

DAKAR, Senegal, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The Senegalese government has offered rewards to rat-catchers following a rodent invasion which threatens the nation's agricultural economy. After devastating 28,000 acres of the 32,000 acres of rice fields in the country's northern region, the rats may attack the peanut-growing area which forms the base of the nation's economy, specialists fear.

Peanut seeds provide rats with a vitamin which works as a natural antidote to the effect of anti-coagulants commonly used in rat poison, the specialists added.

campaign to abolish the hunt on the grounds of cruelty. The seal pups are usually clubbed on the head before their throats are cut.

Sometimes, critics contend, the pups are still alive when the pelts are ripped from their bodies.

Now the Greenpeace organization—entering the campaign for the first time after a series of headline-making forays against Soviet whalers and U.S. and French nuclear tests in the Aleutians and the South Pacific—wants the hunt stopped because of fears the Harp seal faces extinction. This year the hunt quota has been set at 123,000 pelts, down from 150,000 last year.

"But the very fact the hunt is still going on is a scandal," Mr. Moore said. "The real reason for the continuation of the slaughter is that the Canadian fisheries department secretly desires to see the seal herds wiped out altogether. Green and international diplomatic are to blame."

"Seals eat fish and the now seriously depleted fish stocks of the North Atlantic are being competed for by Canada, the Soviet Union, Japan, Poland, Britain, West Germany, Norway, Denmark and the United States."

Seals Not Responsible

"The seals are not responsible for mankind's greed in overfishing the oceans of the world. The entire seal herd is steadily disappearing."

Mr. Moore said most of the money generated by the hunt goes through Norway into other European countries. Initial sales are worth about \$12 million to the sealing companies but the value increases greatly by the time the pelts wind up as coats or other apparel.

Up to 16 Greenpeace volunteers will take part in the operation. They plan to set up an insulated "Arctic survival sphere" as a base camp on the northern tip of Newfoundland. From there they will be lifted by helicopter to the seal herds.

Malta Site Is Chosen In Battle on Oil Spills

BARCELONA, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Malta has been chosen as the headquarters of a 16-nation drive against oil pollution in the Mediterranean. The decision, made unanimously at a United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) conference here, authorized the creation of a regional center on the island of Manoel, off the Maltese coast between Valletta and Sliema.

New Primate Of Hungary Cites 'Reality' Defines Church Role In Socialist Society

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Hungary's first active Roman Catholic primate in 38 years said today that the church had found its role within a Socialist society.

Archbishop Laszlo Lakai, who took an oath of allegiance to the Hungarian Constitution three days ago, emphasized he would work in harmony with the country's Communist government but said Communists should also show respect for Catholics.

"I consider it my calling to stand on the ground of realities, to promote the process of development instead of trying to reverse it," the archbishop told the official news agency MTI.

Archbishop Lakai, 65, was named by Pope Paul last week to become the 19th archbishop of Esztergom and thus take over as primate of six-million Hungarian Catholics.

He will be the first holder of the office in 260 years not to use the traditional title of prince-primate.

Joint Agreement

The primacy was effectively left vacant after Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, an outspoken anti-Communist, was arrested on treason charges in 1948. The cardinal's death at 83 in exile in Vienna last year cleared the way for the new primate to be jointly agreed by the Vatican and the Hungarian government.

Archbishop Lakai's interview was given unusual prominence in Hungarian newspapers, taking up three columns in the Communist party's official daily, Nepszabadsag.

The archbishop said his appointment was "a mission rather than a role," calling for the church to mobilize its strength for the continued prosperity of the nation.

"We religious Catholics desire to respect the convictions of those who profess another world outlook, but we also expect them to respect ours," he declared. The archbishop said there was a shortage of young priests and some issues, such as the question of religious education in schools, still remained to be settled. But there was increasing hope these questions could be solved in a calm atmosphere, he said.

Pro-Indonesians Put Death Toll on Timor at 60,000

JAKARTA, Feb. 15 (AP).—About 60,000 persons have been killed since the outbreak of civil war in East Timor last August, the vice-chairman of East Timor's provisional government said here. He said the pro-Indonesian forces will complete their takeover in three or four weeks.

"The war is virtually over, because only a few remnants of the Fretilin forces are fighting in the jungles and hills," Francisco Xavier Lopes da Cruz said.

Mr. Lopes said most of the victims were women and children on both sides of the conflict, in which the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (Fretilin) battled forces favoring union with Indonesia, which controls the western half of Timor Island.

Fretilin has vowed to wage a guerrilla war for independence and has asked the United Nations for help. Mr. Lopes said East Timor will be recognized internationally as an integral part of Indonesia after UN envoy Vittorio Guicciardi reports to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, "but de facto we are already a part of the Indonesian Republic, and I am the vice-governor of East Timor."

Israeli Cabinet Backs Dove To Be Foreign Ministry Head

From Wire Dispatches
JERUSALEM, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The Cabinet approved today the nomination of a prominent dove, Shimon Avidner, as head of Israel's Foreign Ministry.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Interior Minister Yosef Burg abstained from voting on the controversial appointment. Welfare Minister Ze'evulun Hammer voted against it.

Mr. Avidner's nomination as director-general of the Foreign Ministry prompted criticism when he spoke in favor of a "Palestinian entity" on the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has repeatedly said that Israel would oppose establishment of a third state between Israel and Jordan.

Government sources said that Mr. Avidner's appointment did not mean that there would be a change in Israel's foreign policy.

In a radio interview, the Hebrew University professor said that when he was offered the job by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, he decided, "If you don't take it now you might as well close your mouth in the years to come and not discuss public issues."

Mr. Avidner, 42, is dean of the university's Jerusalem campus and an expert on 19th-century politics. Meanwhile, in an effort to increase its foreign currency reserves, the government today imposed new fiscal restrictions on Israelis traveling abroad.

The travel tax was raised from 750 to 1,000 Israeli pounds (\$100 to \$135) per ticket—plus 15 percent of the ticket price. A 15-percent tax was imposed on all imported services, such as registration of patents abroad, for-

Qadhafi Reports 'Joint Action' by Algeria, Libya

TRIPOLI, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Algeria and Libya have under taken a course of "joint action," Libya's leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, was quoted as saying here. The Libyan news agency, Ayna, said that Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne concluded talks with Col. Qadhafi Friday on the linking of their two countries. The two heads of state agreed to hold further meetings, the agency said.

It did not specify what the "joint action" amounted to, but quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying after the talks that the decision would fulfill the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries and of the Arab nation.

He added: "This action has special importance, especially at this stage where the Arab nation is facing a serious challenge from outside imperialist forces and unfortunately also from inner reactionary forces in alliance with them."

"We shall under no circumstances allow the revolution and resources of the Arab people to be stolen and shall not permit enemies to achieve their designs," the Libyan said.

Nasser Accuser Being Questioned

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The family of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser is to see what measures the state adopts over allegations by an Egyptian journalist that Nasser misused funds and then it will decide on any action of its own, a member of the family said today.

Galeleddin el-Ramassy, editor of the mass-circulation newspaper Al Akhbar, is being questioned by authorities on his allegations that Nasser deposited \$15 million into personal accounts in foreign banks.

Death Toll at 22,08 In Guatemala Quake

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 15 (AP).—The official death toll from Guatemala's earthquake rose yesterday to 22,084. 74,105 injured, authorities are adding that many victims never be accounted for. The Defense Ministry Emergency Committee which released the new toll also reported that two looters were shot and killed yesterday by vigilante groups in the town of Miraflores near Guatemala City.

Paris-Caracas at Mach 2:5 hours.

(In addition to Rio twice a week.)

إلى أمريكا

0,000 in Organized Crime

Debased Secret Societies Inspire Fear in Hong Kong

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, Feb. 15.—Sixths in their late teens meet in a group of older men in a rooming house in Kowloon to talk their thumbs, mingle their and wear a series of oaths, ending, "If I break my word, I will be hacked to bits by 10,000 knives."

The next day, three of the six around a frightened minibus in Kowloon's crowded Sham Shui Po district. Flashing their Hong Kong dollars (\$30), more than a day's earnings, for "protection," they are on their way to a larger group of youths arrive in Macao to be whisked away to a secret base for an elaborate initiation ceremony. They watch a white rooster slaughtered and the incense burner administered even more ritual oaths, ending with the recitation of a traditional, "I swear for mutual identification."

On a prison on Hong Kong

eking Posters Will Teng Second Khrushchev

BEIJING, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese head of state, today alluding to vice-president Li Rui, said he was "second new Khrushchev."

Li Rui, the Chinese head of state, today alluding to vice-president Li Rui, said he was "second new Khrushchev."

Li Rui, the Chinese head of state, today alluding to vice-president Li Rui, said he was "second new Khrushchev."

archais to Snub Viet Congress

PARIS, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—General Georges Marchais, Communist party secretary, said he would not attend the Soviet Communist party's 26th congress in Moscow later this month, breaking a long-standing party tradition.

Marchais said he would not attend the Soviet Communist party's 26th congress in Moscow later this month, breaking a long-standing party tradition.

ia Mine Toll

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A total of 283 bodies have been recovered from the mine in India's worst mining disaster at the Chasnala colliery, officials said tonight.

A total of 283 bodies have been recovered from the mine in India's worst mining disaster at the Chasnala colliery, officials said tonight.



CHINA BLAZE—Smoke billows from top floor of eight-story China Building in heart of Hong Kong business district last week. The fire spread to adjacent buildings but no casualties were reported. The building, more than 60 years old, was demolished.

Saigon Says It Crushed Revolt Set Up as CIA Sabotage Plot

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A security officer reported today that two dissidents, one of them a woman, were killed and five others were arrested here Friday as security forces crushed what he called "an armed rebellion" and a CIA sabotage plot.

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A security officer reported today that two dissidents, one of them a woman, were killed and five others were arrested here Friday as security forces crushed what he called "an armed rebellion" and a CIA sabotage plot.

Christmas Attack

The most serious incident, he said, occurred in the Go Vap precinct, five kilometers to the north, where grenades were thrown into the audience at an artistic performance on Christmas.

The most serious incident, he said, occurred in the Go Vap precinct, five kilometers to the north, where grenades were thrown into the audience at an artistic performance on Christmas.

Classic U.S. Melting Pot in Cleveland Blue-Collar Ward Uneasy About Candidates

By William K. Stevens

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15 (NYT).—If Hollywood were to invent its version of the classic melting-pot neighborhood as it exists in the blue-collar, industrial America of 1976, it could hardly improve on Cleveland's Fifth Ward.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15 (NYT).—If Hollywood were to invent its version of the classic melting-pot neighborhood as it exists in the blue-collar, industrial America of 1976, it could hardly improve on Cleveland's Fifth Ward.

The ward is a fascinating urban landscape of multiple church spires, red-brick alleyways, quiet streets and neatly hedged, white-frame houses. It stretches across the city's Near West Side, nudging the downtown core at one end, overlooking the hulking steel mills of the industrial flats on the other.

The ward is a fascinating urban landscape of multiple church spires, red-brick alleyways, quiet streets and neatly hedged, white-frame houses. It stretches across the city's Near West Side, nudging the downtown core at one end, overlooking the hulking steel mills of the industrial flats on the other.

Ford Auto Family Heir Drops Out As Running Mate for McCarthy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—William Clay Ford, a Michigan businessman, has withdrawn as a stand-in vice-presidential candidate on an independent ticket with former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, saying there were legal problems in several states.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—William Clay Ford, a Michigan businessman, has withdrawn as a stand-in vice-presidential candidate on an independent ticket with former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, saying there were legal problems in several states.

Delhi Withdraws Accreditation of Indian Reporters

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The government, continuing to tighten its controls on the press, has withdrawn the accreditation of more than 40 Indian reporters who normally cover the capital, without assigning any reasons.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The government, continuing to tighten its controls on the press, has withdrawn the accreditation of more than 40 Indian reporters who normally cover the capital, without assigning any reasons.

Argentina Calls Talks on Charter

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron has called a convention to reform Argentina's Constitution and ordered a newspaper closed for 10 days for printing commentaries considered subversive.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron has called a convention to reform Argentina's Constitution and ordered a newspaper closed for 10 days for printing commentaries considered subversive.

Papal Rite Rained Out

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Heavy rain, which had been falling on Rome for 24 hours, forced Pope Paul VI to cancel his regular Sunday noon blessing today.

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Heavy rain, which had been falling on Rome for 24 hours, forced Pope Paul VI to cancel his regular Sunday noon blessing today.



BE MY VALENTINE—Two lions at Jungle Habitat in West Milford, N.J., strike a romantic pose.

Five Hurt as GI Goes On Rampage in Tank

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

On Rampage in Tank

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

Five Hurt as GI Goes On Rampage in Tank

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

On Rampage in Tank

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

BOEHLINGEN, West Germany, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, apparently under the influence of alcohol, went on the rampage with a 50-ton tank Friday night, injuring five persons and demolishing three automobiles, West German police said yesterday.

Air France's Concorde.

AIR FRANCE

The 'New' Lebanon

The changes in Lebanon's political structure, announced by President Suleiman Franjeh, are far from radical. Rather, they may be called a demographic updating of an arrangement intended to more or less balance off religious and cultural elements in a nation which sought to temper traditional antagonisms. When the old arrangement failed, in "suffering and tears," as Mr. Franjeh phrased it, the extremists who did most of the fighting may have sought extreme goals of even greater Christian dominance or its complete reversal by the Moslems. But what emerged, after the Syrian-Palestinian intervention, was moderate, and, therefore, hopeful change.

Thus the "new Lebanon" which emerges from the travail of past months may not be all that new. The Moslems have been accorded a greater measure of political power, but conditions for balance still exist. The president is still to be a Maronite Christian (the major religious groups in Lebanon have their own subdivisions), the premier is still to be a Sunni Moslem. But the president will no longer appoint the premier, who is to be chosen by a legislature equally divided between Christians and Moslems in place of

the six-to-five majority the former possessed in earlier practice. There may also be a greater measure of local autonomy in the various communities, and some kind of adjustment with the Palestinians, whose presence in Lebanon has been a source of friction, especially with the Christians.

Conceding all the unhappy potential of the "new Lebanon," it is still true that Syria and the Lebanese leadership seem to have sought statesmanlike goals, mutual concessions rather than confrontation of the kind that has ravaged one of the Middle East's most prosperous and freest states. For that, Syria, which was the decisive force in ending the recent fighting and in achieving the settlement, deserves credit. It is to be hoped that Syria will apply this approach to its relations with Israel, rather than employ the prestige it has acquired in Lebanon as a weapon against the Israelis. For if what President Franjeh termed the "unique form of co-existence" which Lebanon sought between religions succeeds in the new plan, surely it should not remain unique to Lebanon. It should be an example for relations between states of differing religions as well as within them.

Iran's Threat

The Premier of Iran has made a threat on which the United States ought to take him up, immediately and enthusiastically. The Iranian government is running short of cash these days, because it is trying to combine rapid economic development with an astoundingly expensive military build-up. But its solution is simple: it wants its customers to buy more of its oil. If they do not, perhaps it will scale down its purchases of armaments from them. A few days ago the Iranian Premier, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, told this newspaper's correspondent Lewis M. Simons in an interview: "If you want to sell us more, well, you'd better buy more oil."

Splendid. He has just offered this country a way to escape from a network of commitments that are becoming steadily more dangerous and onerous. It would certainly serve the interests of the United States to hold down its imports of Persian Gulf oil. At the same time, the mindless U.S. policy of supplying its most advanced military technology to Iran is increasingly likely to get both countries into trouble.

The Premier's words spring out of the long and sharp rivalry among the oil-producing nations, and particularly between Iran and Saudi Arabia. In recent years the Saudis have increased their exports substantially faster than Iran. The Shah of Iran is now leaning on the international oil companies, and on the countries whose flags they fly, to improve Iran's position. That takes the issue right back where it was 10 years ago. Throughout most of the 1950s and 1960s the Persian Gulf countries were capable of producing far more oil than the companies could sell at prevailing prices. Most of the exporting countries pressed the companies repeatedly to take more oil. With a good deal of dodging and trimming, the companies and the U.S. government mediated among these competing demands. The authoritative account of this relationship is, incidentally, the remarkable report published a year ago by Sen. Frank Church's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. It quotes a 1967 State Department memorandum noting that the Shah's budget deficits resulted from spending too much on military hardware. The principal change since then is that the decimal place in the key numbers has shifted one place to the right. The amounts of money that were large then are now a great deal larger.

It is astonishing to reflect how recently

the air in Washington was full of dire predictions of accelerating and uncontrollable surpluses in the hands of the oil-exporting nations. There was much frightened speculation that they would shortly have enough to buy the New York Stock Exchange, and either control or wreck the industrial world's economy. With the passage of only a little time it turns out that, like many other governments before them, the oil exporters have discovered that it is easier to spend money than anyone could have thought. They have been greatly assisted in this adventure, to be sure, by the American arms salesman.

Iran alone has ordered some \$10 billion worth of U.S. arms in the last several years. The list includes 80 of the world's most expensive and elaborate fighter aircraft, the Grumman Tomcat. The Tomcat is a most interesting piece of equipment. It carries a radar and missile system that would enable it, while cruising over Washington, to attack and destroy a plane flying over Philadelphia. What do you suppose the Shah might have in mind? Whatever it is, any use of these planes will inevitably involve this country, not least because it will require a large number of Americans in Iran to keep them operating.

The spectacle is a melancholy one. Perhaps the correct historical analogy will turn out to be the experience of Spain and Portugal in the 16th and 17th centuries, when the galleons returned with uncountable treasure plundered from the dying civilizations of Central and South America. The astonishing thing about that massive influx of gold and silver is that it did so little for the countries that won it and spent it. The new wealth poured through Iberia, in the memorable phrase of one historian, like rain off a tin roof. The Shah of Iran has a genuine and sophisticated concept of national development. But as long as economic requirements have to take second place to military ambitions that require Grumman Tomcats, at \$18 million apiece, the outlook for stable growth is obscure.

The United States is making a profoundly serious mistake in trying to pay for oil imports by selling this kind of weaponry to the Persian Gulf governments. The Persian Gulf countries are making a profoundly serious mistake by squandering their national wealth on this kind of display. It may have been inadvertent, but Premier Hoveyda has made this country too good an offer to turn down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Battle Lost

Over the last 10 years—a period targeted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for global eradication of illiteracy—the number of the world's illiterates has grown from 735 million to 800 million. The magnitude of that defeat in the battle against ignorance provides some measure of the efforts needed to lift vast untutored masses out of their present state of hopelessness and poverty.

The Unesco program which was aimed at Algeria, Mali, Madagascar, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Guinea, Ecuador, India, Iran and Syria, ultimately reached only about a million persons; and many of those who did participate never attained the goal of actually learning to read and write. The effort's failure had many causes, both natural and man-made. Geographic and linguistic barriers posed insuperable problems, as did political and bureaucratic obstructions. Undoubtedly the insecure ruling classes of some

of the nations whose literacy level was to be raised had little zest for a project that might make their populations less docile as they became more literate.

And yet, there can be no serious question that the Third World's fate depends primarily on effective measures to transform teeming, untutored masses into productive people with a personal as well as a collective stake in economic progress. Such a development is impossible so long as small educated elites monopolize power to the exclusion of the illiterate multitudes.

The consequence of this dilemma is steady multiplication of all the disastrously debilitating factors—ignorance, overpopulation and underproduction of the necessities of life. Efforts to reverse the tide call for coupling the good intentions which a decade ago inspired the Unesco project with far greater political influence to assure their implementation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

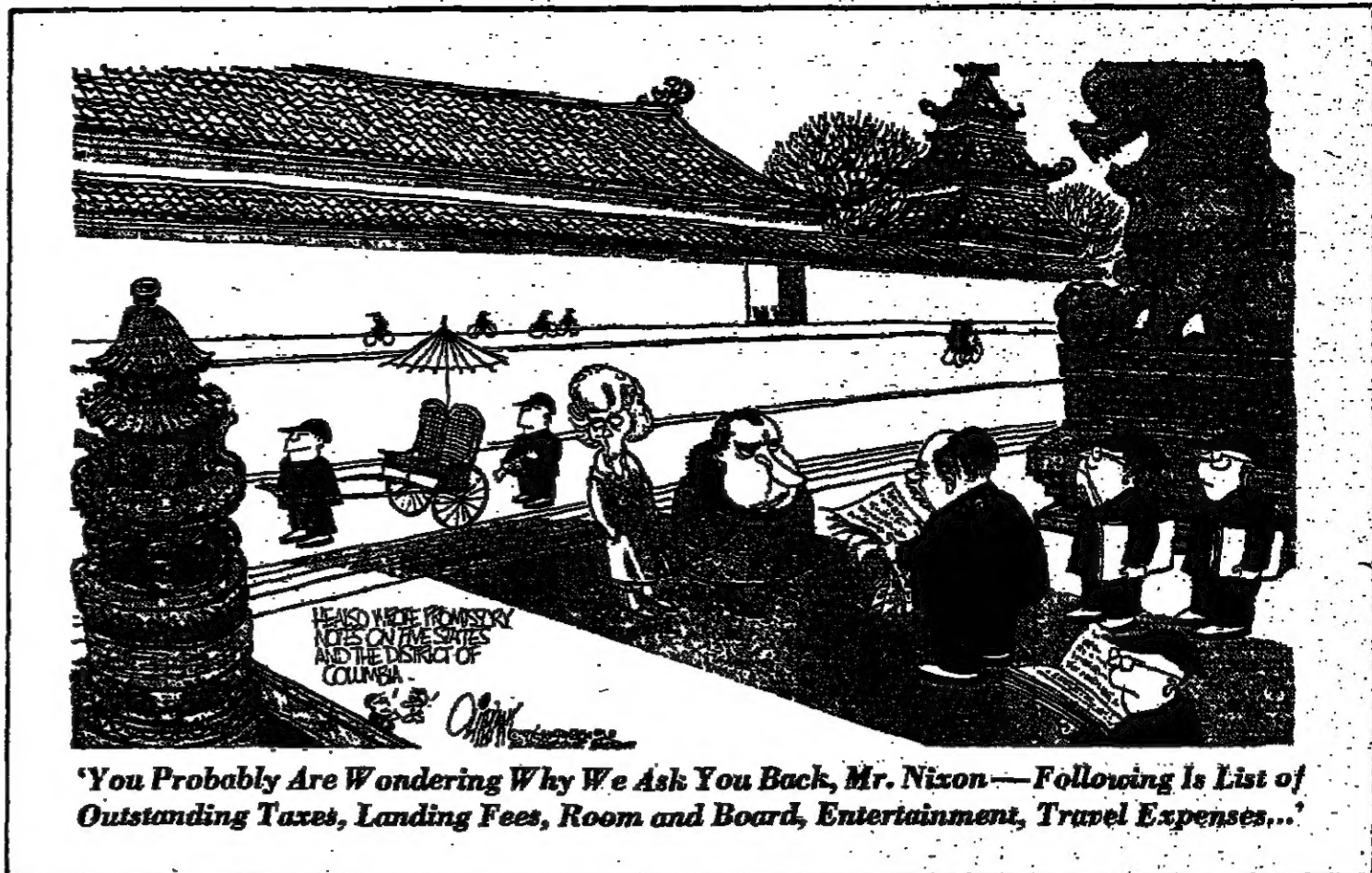
February 16, 1901

PARIS—King Edward VII spoke at the opening of Parliament yesterday. The speech should have opened the eyes of those well-meaning but unthinking people who have been arguing that the change of reign would cause a change of policy in the Transvaal. The only thing that will bring about such a change is the surrender of the Boers. They started the battle and there can be no peace until they admit that they are beaten.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1926

LONDON—George Bernard Shaw, though he has consented to appear in the movies, would not take \$5 million for the screen rights of his plays. The dramatist said he refused the \$5 million for the film rights because he didn't think that his plays would make very good films, and that any picture of them would most certainly spoil any eventual market for them as possible stage productions in the future.



Tigers in the Spanish Tank

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—The two tigers in Spain's present political tank are Manuel Fraga Iribarne and Jose Maria de Arellano, Count of Moroc, respectively ministers of internal and external affairs. Both are from the northwest, former Franco ambassadors, and had previously become known as adherents of reforming and democratizing this country.

This isn't easy. For two generations the Spanish people—never notable for self-governing genius—have been confined in a political incubator. The great majority is clearly eager for change, but the basic question remains: Shall this change be impelled from the bottom, with risk of revolutionary violence, or decreed from the top, with consequent absence of mass participation?

Put in over-simplified terms, it looks like an alternative between imposed democracy and a possibly souped-up version of the chaos that until recently engulfed less violent Portugal. The regime—meaning both King and Cabinet—has opted for formula number one.

The scheduled evolution from the top envisions the following:

- An overall target date of July, 1977, for basic reform.
- Constitutional amendment (subject to national referendum) altering the succession law and providing free election for the existing Cortes, or legislature, by September, 1976.
- A series of decree laws easing Franco authoritarianism within a few weeks.

A Feb. 6 Cabinet meeting agreed to propose to the Cortes statutes for free assembly and speech, recognition of labor unions and revision of dictatorial "anti-terrorist" legislation. It is hoped (but not yet agreed) that a "regionalization" program can similarly be enacted to reduce tensions caused by Catalan and Basque autonomy demands.

Likewise, it is hoped that wage increases will reduce labor discontent and a further amnesty will release—piecemeal—all political prisoners save for about 200 charged with physical violence against the state.

Political Parties

Political parties are to be encouraged shortly although elections have been deferred to next year. A draft electoral law will try to limit the number of parties by stipulating minimum membership.

The idea is to edge into democratic habits without letting either the far left or fascists on the right play a role. Neither the army nor the traditionalists are prepared to accept a hammer-and-sickle ideal especially in view of the left-so-called civil war. The rest of the country won't tolerate fascist reaction (what the witty Arellano describes as "our John Birchers").

The decision has been taken not to let extremism at either end of the spectrum hamper

change. Fraga told me: "We are opposed to all who don't accept the rule of law or who don't respect majority decisions of the people; or to those who wish to resort to violence, whether they are of the extreme left or of the extreme right. I will put them in the same prison."

Army Sullen

The ultra-right doesn't like this, but, although the army is sullen since it was pulled out of the Western Sahara, it isn't breathing political fire. The only rightists seeking to consolidate any sort of position are members of the semi-secret Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei. On the ultra-left Fraga has wisely permitted leeway in applying existing limits on manifestations. Pressure seems to be subsiding. But the question

of ultimate Communist Party legitimization, although dormant, is not dead.

The struggle out of the Francoist refrigerator is not without special problems. With monarchy finally restored after more than 40 years, the King naturally thinks along somewhat different lines than his ministers.

The "tigers," as sensitive politicians, stress change. Juan Carlos, who regards monarchy as a long-range institution, is concerned above all with stability. But change, after all, can be unstable.

Pulling Together

A bare two months have passed since Franco's death, and the leadership is pulling together. But already there are at least symbolic differences. Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, head of the

Council of the Regent and now, thanks to the King's insistence, also speaker of the Cortes, was appointed by Franco as political and constitutional teacher to Juan Carlos and has much personal influence on him.

Frederic Carlos Arias Navarro was also Franco's last premier. These men were never vigorously identified with reform and modernization like, recently, Arellano and Fraga. Moreover, a huge question mark remains that is still unanswerable and has nothing specifically to do with ideology: the generation gap.

As Arellano says, there are "light years" between Spanish youth and those who lead them. What will the future disclose on relations between these youngsters—an overwhelming majority in Spain—and the tigers in the tank?

Congress Is Issue in Campaign

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H.—A novel and encouraging element has appeared in the voters' scrutiny of the 1976 presidential candidates.

For the first time that this reporter can remember, a strong consciousness seems to have developed that coping with Congress is an important ingredient of presidential leadership.

The cult of personality that has enveloped the modern presidency has tended to focus attention on that office as if it were an isolated part of our political system. Instead of an integral part of a governmental structure with both a legislative and executive branch. One did not hear candidates for the White House in the 1960s, or in 1972, asked probing questions about their ability to push their programs through Congress.

But that question is being raised frequently by both Democrats and Republican aspirants in 1976, and that shows a perceptiveness on the part of the public that is as welcome as it is overdue.

The questions go with particular force to Republican rivals Ronald Reagan and Gerald Ford, for the voters assume—correctly—that if either of them is president in 1977, his first challenge will be to deal with a Democratic Congress.

No Exaggeration

It is no exaggeration, I think, to say that if Ford had mastered Congress in the confutations of the past 18 months, his path to re-election would be clear. The perception that hurts him most—that he waffles, changes positions and ultimately accepts what he professes to oppose—stems largely from his efforts to cope with Congress.

As a pro-Reagan salesman's wife in Bow, N.H., said the other

day of Ford: "He's all right, but he needs to be helped by Congress."

That view is not without foundation. Congressional Quarterly, in its annual voting study, found Ford's position had been sustained on fewer roll calls in 1976 than any president since Dwight Eisenhower in 1959—and the Watergate-weakened Richard Nixon in 1973-74.

Ford's answer to the question of coping with Congress is two-fold and contradictory. On the one hand, he assails the lawmakers for irresponsibility in exceeding his budget or refusing his Angolan aid requests, and, on the other, he asserts that he can work better with them than "stranger" to Washington like Reagan.

The voter interviewing in this state suggests that Ford is not particularly persuasive on either point.

Reagan also has a two-pronged answer, and it comes through more plausibly to the Republican voters. First, he says that if he is the Republican nominee, he will campaign as "a team player" for the election of more Republicans to Congress. But, acknowledging that the Democrats will control the House and the Senate, he says he will use the same tactics he employed in dealing with a Democratic-controlled California legislature for seven of his eight years as governor: he will "go over the heads of the politicians to the people."

Whether this is an adequate response is questionable. The Congressional Quarterly studies show an increasing pattern of partisan voting in Congress—a higher proportion of roll calls on which the parties took opposing stands and a greater cohesion within each party on those issues. Given Reagan's plans for radical

cal restructuring of domestic programs, a serious battle with Congress would seem inevitable.

Nevertheless, his account of his struggle with the California legislature in state matters and his reform promises to many Republicans that—given his ability as a television performer—he could fulfill his promise to be "the first president since Franklin Delano Roosevelt" to focus public opinion on Congress and, as he says, "make them feel the heat, even if they don't see the light."

What is hopeful about this discussion is the recognition on the part of Republican voters that electing a president of their party is only the start of the battle; that the game of budget-balancing and governmental reorganization will be won or lost in the halls of Congress.

But Democratic voters, too, appear to be looking more carefully at their candidates' ability to work with—or around—Congress. Sen. Henry Jackson ran into sharp questioning at a candidate forum in Austin, Texas, about the failure of the present Congress to pass many of the programs the Democratic candidates are espousing. Jackson responded—a bit testily—with a broadside against the questioner's failure to take account of the political difficulties of overriding presidential vetoes.

Legislative Issue

But the legislative issue is there, facing all of the Democratic presidential candidates. From Congress, Sen. George Wallace and Jimmy Carter will not let them forget that the last two presidents and the excessive bureaucracy they all carry are the by-products of 40 years of Democratic dominance of the Congress in which they serve.

Stretch Bayh, Morris Udall and Jackson all have their own cases to make—based on what they claim as demonstrations of their ability to enlist support in Congress for their policy goals. The voters will, in time, evaluate their arguments. But it is good news that this question is being raised. For too many years, the neglect of Congress as a power factor has flawed the presidential selection system.

Exposing Scandals

Are the American people, whom I love, becoming totally mad? They should remember the words in Ecclesiastes: "That should not be too fair and should not be wiser than necessary."

The United States is ridiculing itself wanting to give an image of purity it won't be able to keep up. If it wants to create scandals at home and abroad then, that is its business, but it should not go out of its way to make enemies by exposing very important foreign dignitaries to the public's disapproval.

This is childish and in doing so it can only ruin the trust the world has put in the Great American People. It is not always necessary to "howl as ferociously as the wolves," but they can unfortunately not be transformed into sheep.

Paris. JACQUES LANG.

Nixon Trip To China: Sleazy Act

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Richard Nixon's decision to visit China next week is a sleazy act, a thoroughly typical of the sleazy which earned him the sobriquet, "Tricky Dick." It expresses a gain in his lifelong vendetta against the American people and their government.

For the visit would have foreign policy effect, besides the obvious. It would be a sleazy act, a thoroughly typical of the sleazy which earned him the sobriquet, "Tricky Dick." It expresses a gain in his lifelong vendetta against the American people and their government.

The starting point is the Chinese misconception. Ever since the military skirmishes between the Sino-Soviet bloc, Peking has been trying to end the United States and its allies in the kind of global hostility with Moscow which marked the 1950s. To that the Chinese keep repeating dubious formula that the Russian military contribution in the Sino-Soviet alliance is only a faint to obscure a military thrust in the West.

To the same end, the Chi have consistently shown in mum honors upon Western visitors to represent the spirit of friendship with Moscow, possibly abandoned by governments now in power. Thus, Dr. Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic leader, was invited Peking and treated to a visit also in order to underline the view that the West, Germany, under the leadership of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, was too soft on Russians. For the same reason, Billy's Conservative leader, Edward Heath, was given same treatment after he ousted from office by the government of Harold Wilson.

The Chinese, almost ignorant of the details of Western politics, have put Nixon in Strauss-Heath class. Even his impeachment and resignation in August 1974, they have making it known that would like him to visit Peking and to meet again with Chairman Mao.

So the invitation itself is old story. It is only Nixon's contemptible flacks who netted it with the current news leadership struggle. In fact, the only new twist about the projected visit is Nixon's acceptance of a standing invitation. The significant thing is the visit will begin on Sunday the fourth anniversary of his visit in 1972, and just two before the New Hampshire may.

Discredited Figure

In matters of serious policy, Nixon can do about nothing. He is a totally discredited figure, and he has become some ideal sexual peccadillo of wrath. He is a contemptible man and serious American officials are not going to their decisions be affected by what he may do or say.

What his visit can do, however, is to give added currency to a mistaken notion that has widespread support in the U.S. States, and particularly among conservative Republicans, is the notion that under President Ford the United States has abandoned anti-Soviet foreign policy.

In fact, President Ford, in his understanding of arms control and in the long-run deal-concessions to the Soviet Union, has never could have wasted. Of and other anti-Soviet count have tended to decline in importance because of internal divisions, weak military forces and obvious recession of the danger war. If there is a flagging in U.S. efforts, it is mainly due to suspicion of executive discretion in foreign policy, engendered by the Congress by Nixon's lies at Vietnam and Watergate.

But these truths do not a demagogues now opposing Ford-Ronald Reagan and run down the line former Texas Governor John Connally argue failure of leadership. The China visit will have as its only effect the furthering of the myth of Nixon's argument as detente.

So just as he betrayed his colleagues in office, Nixon is betraying the man who paraded him. His actions can only lead to a deadlock in the Republican between Reagan and Ford, and only consequent the on day of the man he really was to succeed him as president, old John Connally.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman
Katharine Graham

Publisher
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Editor
Robert T. Macdonald

Managing Editor
Murray M. Weiss

George W. Bates

Harry Beach, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A., an equal of \$200,000 P.F.
N.Y. Paris Ed. 23 5111, 11 Rue de Berry, 75008 Paris Cedex 12, France
Tel. 222-21-80. Telex: 230 240 Herald. Paris, Cable: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter T. Meyer.
© 1976 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Composition: Facsimile Re-Set

لبنان هو لبنان

From market

Attack on French Franc Reflected Rush to Deutsche Mark Issues

By Carl Gewirtz

Feb. 15 (AP)—The clouds gathered over the exchange market as the French franc came under attack, but there was little overflow into the international bond market.

Selling was apparent in the bond market for bonds issued in French francs as a result of the attack, but the market was not heavily over-whelmed. The market was not heavily over-whelmed. The market was not heavily over-whelmed.

Other side of this development was the rush by investors to the deutsche mark, which was regarded as a candidate for valuation. Prices were bid up and the issue on offer appeared to be heavily oversubscribed.

Some of the demand, said, was spilling over to the domestic bond market. The dollar was an innocent bystander in last week's attack. At the same time, the Bundesbank tried to strengthen the franc. But that did not work. They had to buy back the franc. The dollar was an innocent bystander in last week's attack. At the same time, the Bundesbank tried to strengthen the franc. But that did not work. They had to buy back the franc.

That the dollar was the innocent bystander to last week's disorder in the foreign exchange market was clear from the performance of the dollar sector of the Eurobond market, where prices moved up. With the new issue volume as a result, demand has been stimulated on the secondary market and dealers report that buying was substantial.

"The dollar remained outside the disturbance," a leading Swiss banker said, "because it is a strong currency." The bond market was strong, he continued, because the coupons offered are "too high relative to short-term interest rates." Either short-term

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Commodity Index	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity Index	193.7	190.3	202.8
Crude oil (c)	\$12.40	\$12.40	\$12.40
Steel prod. (ton)	2,284,000	2,370,000	2,721,000
Auto production	167,402	165,227	160,545
Daily oil prod (bbl)	8,062,000	8,242,000	8,580,000
Fract oil prod (bbl)	429,525	447,079	434,242
Fract oil prod (bbl)	40,931,000	39,256,000	37,424,000
Dom. fallow	218	244	244

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, earnings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Unemployed	Jan.	Prior Month	1975
Unemployed	84,194,000	85,511,000	84,645,000
Unemployed	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000
Unemployed	118.5	117.3	117.9
Personal income	\$1,301,100,000	\$1,295,900,000	\$1,200,400,000
Money supply	\$29,490,000	\$29,700,000	\$28,100,000
Consumer price index	165.3	165.5	165.4
Consumer price index	\$146,785,000	\$146,571,000	\$150,404,000
Exports	\$9,324,900	\$9,409,300	\$8,862,100
Imports	\$6,744,900	\$6,729,100	\$6,724,800

Commodity Index, based on 1957=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and the money supply figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is a total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

rates will have to come up or long-term rates will have to move down to restore the balance, he continued. He deems it unlikely that long-term rates will come down much and anticipates that the balance will be restored as short-term rates move up while long-term rates remain stable.

This helps explain why the Swiss banks are currently such heavy purchasers of dollar Eu-

The U.S. Economic Scene

Long-Term Optimism Shaken by World Events

By Thomas E. Mullane

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—

Some strange, surprising—even shocking—things have been happening in the economic and political worlds in recent weeks that have shaken some assumptions on economic policies and progress for the long term, both here and abroad.

Many were adverse developments, and while they failed to shake the supreme confidence of the financial markets or to suggest any great deviation in course for either the U.S. or the world's large economies, they do raise questions about conditions beyond 1976. Are they merely ripples in the normal tide of events, or do they represent a major sea change?

In foreign affairs, the East-West confrontation over Angola raises one big question mark. So do the overall relations of the United States with the Soviet Union, the general drift in U.S. foreign policy, the contentious atmosphere in the United Nations, renewed currency flutters in France and West Germany, the deteriorating economic conditions in the Third World, the budget strategy in Iran and other problems of the petroleum-exporting nations.

Lack of Leadership

Domestically, there are the broadening economic problems of stagflation and the lack of leadership—and follow-through—in Washington on energy, jobs and a raft of other issues, including increasing hostility toward business.

And, in the business world itself, there are the spreading disclosures of corporate bribery overseas that have rocked several governments as well as public confidence in Lockheed, Northrup, Gulf and many other com-

panies. There are also the financial problems plaguing many banks and the impending liquidation of the giant retail enterprise W.T. Grant.

A recent board study found about half of the 73 executives surveyed defending foreign payoffs as a normal way of doing business, but at least one prominent top executive of a large multinational corporation took a very dim view of the outcome in a private discussion last week.

"The disclosures," he said, "have further eroded public confidence in U.S. corporations, here and abroad, exposing them to attacks

by neo-isolationists in this country and fanning anti-Americanism overseas. Historically, peace has followed the development of trade, but today we are seeing a revival of economic nationalism. It's an ominous thing."

Not All Downbeat

Not everything in the recent news has been downbeat. The Democratic governor of New York, for instance, has sided with conservative elements in backing proposals for other important economic growth, while the Democratic governor of New Jersey declared he would

relax environmental standards in some areas "to lower the cost of doing business" and help the state's economy to expand.

Moreover, there is evidence that the Labor government in Britain has shifted policy toward greater emphasis on lower taxes to increase individual incentive even at the expense of cutbacks in social programs.

Back in this country there was the report that employment shot strongly upward last month as the unemployment rate declined. The only worry in that was that the January improvement might have been a one-month aberration.

One source of unease here was the feeling that inflationary pressures here may be rising strongly again, even though wholesale prices remained stable in January.

Feeling Ahead

Analysis worried about a renewed burst of inflation this year have been watching the recent trend of commodity prices and peering ahead to the major labor contracts to be negotiated this year in such key industries as rubber, equipment, automobiles, construction, trucking and apparel.

While the price upturn in food and petroleum has not been as serious as the explosive rises that occurred in those areas in 1974 and 1975, there have been some ominous signals recently in the food area and particularly in the cost of several key production materials.

Wheat prices, for instance, have jumped sharply in recent days in response to a government report on the potential drought damage to the winter wheat crop. Unless weather conditions improve in the next few weeks, the crop could be seriously reduced, pushing up

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP) Weekly Over-the-counter market giving the high, low and last sale prices for the week ending Feb. 12, 1976.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

Not all transactions are included in this report. Some are not included in this report. Some are not included in this report.

		Sales in				Net			Sales in				
		\$1,000				chrgs			\$1,000				
		High	Low	Low	Low				High	Low	Low	Low	
SwBeUT	74%0	44	89%	89	89%	51			U Bran	cv5444	328	45%	43%
SwBeLT	74%2	39	87%	86%	87%	51			UnGeac	54%30	70	56	58

Copen- hagen. Ja!

Hotel Scandinavia
in Denmark.

It's our first hotel in Europe and the first truly deluxe hotel in Denmark. With an indoor pool, health club and sauna; 550 spacious guest rooms, outstanding restaurants and bars.

And some great ways to do business, too: the latest in sound equipment, complete meeting facilities and a grand ballroom for 1,200.

Hotel Scandinavia, Copenhagen. It's everything you have a right to expect of a Western International Hotel. Ja?

For reservations call a travel agent or Scandinavian Airlines System; Hotel Scandinavia, Copenhagen; telephone (01) 11 23 24, telex 15122.

SAS HOTEL SCANDINAVIA

WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Oslo. Ja!

Hotel Scandinavia
in Norway.

Since Hotel Scandinavia opened, Oslo is standing a little taller—21 stories taller.

With six outstanding restaurants and bars. A nightclub. Saunas. An indoor pool. Shopping arcade. Complete conference facilities. A grand ballroom for 1,200. And 500 of the most modern rooms in Oslo.

Hotel Scandinavia, Oslo. It's everything you have a right to expect of a Western International Hotel.

And more. Ja?

For reservations call a travel agent or Scandinavian Airlines System; Hotel Scandinavia, Oslo; telephone (02) 11 30 00, telex 19090.

SAS HOTEL SCANDINAVIA

WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona, S.A.

US \$30,000,000

Medium Term Multicurrency Loan

Managed by

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Banca Mas Sarda

Banco Árabe Español

Banco de Bilbao

Wobaco Investments Limited

Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited

Provided by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Crédit Lyonnais

First National Bank in Dallas

Banco Árabe Español

Banco de Bilbao

Banca Mas Sarda

Banco Central

Banco Español de Crédito

Banco de Santander

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.

Banco Internacional de Andorra

Banco Zaragozano

Bank of America International

Bank of Montreal

Banque Intercontinentale Arabe

Banque Nationale de Paris

Hartford National Bank & Trust Company

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited

Midland Bank Limited

Rabomerica International Bank N.V.

World Banking Corporation Limited

Agent

Banco de Bilbao

Co-Agent

Banca Mas Sarda

Consolidated Trading

NYSE Listings*

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am. Int'l. Corp.	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

NYSE Averages

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Industrial	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Transportation	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Utility	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Bond	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Foreign	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Gold	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Silver	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Platinum	1,127.75	+0.25
NYSE Palladium	1,127.75	+0.25

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 8)

Food prices substantially later on this year.

In the major labor negotiations,

first-year agreements are held to

the 10-per-cent range, or even

slightly higher, it need not seri-

ously affect the overall cost

structure in industry—particularly

if productivity gains continue to

run as strong as they had in the

first three quarters of last year,

which is a reasonable expectation

at this point.

Big Price Spurt

As for key production materials,

the latest report of the nation's

corporate purchasing executives

was of a big price spurt in

January for many items after two

months of moderate upward price

changes. Some 46 per cent of the

executives polled said they paid

more last month for materials

used to manufacture finished

goods, while only 4 per cent re-

ported lower prices.

In charting a budget and the

policies geared to a moderate ex-

pansion of the economy, the Ford

administration has been banking

on public support for programs

designed to prevent a return of

double-digit inflation and to re-

duce the federal government's role

in economic affairs.

The President and his

advisers have been stonily resist-

ing so far, at least—efforts to

adopt more stimulative fiscal pol-

icies in the interest of faster

growth and lower unemployment.

The President's Council of Eco-

nomic Advisors has been arguing

that the threat of renewed high-

level inflation is so real as to

demand a policy of fiscal moder-

ation.

However, many liberal econ-

omists are pushing for larger fed-

eral spending than the Ford ad-

ministration projects and expects,

and some are worried that mon-

etary policy will not be accom-

modative enough to support even

the expected expansion of the

national economy.

The consensus forecast still ex-

pects "real" economic growth

(without inflation included) to

run in a range of 5 to 6 per cent

this year—a respectable pace, if

it is achieved, and one that has

not been exceeded in the United

States since 1953.

The consensus forecast still ex-

pects "real" economic growth

(without inflation included) to

run in a range of 5 to 6 per cent

this year—a respectable pace, if

it is achieved, and one that has

not been exceeded in the United

States since 1953.

The consensus forecast still ex-

pects "real" economic growth

(without inflation included) to

run in a range of 5 to 6 per cent

this year—a respectable pace, if

it is achieved, and one that has

not been exceeded in the United

States since 1953.

College Basketball Scores

Friday's Results

EAST

Columbia 75, Harvard 57.

Dartmouth 66, Cornell 55.

Massachusetts 64, Maine 55.

MIT 106, Bowdoin 52.

Penn 73, Yale 53.

Princeton 66, Brown 57.

SOUTH

Carolina 81, Duke 54.

Duke 54, Carolina 81.

Virginia Union 51, St. Paul's 51.

MIDWEST

Ind.-Purdue 75, Chicago St. 75.

Ohio St. 75, Denison 52.

Cincinnati 66, William Penn 55.

SOUTHWEST

New Mexico St. 75, Wyoming 51.

Texas A&M 75, Colorado St. 64.

WEST

Arizona St. 75, Utah 75.

Boise St. 75, Idaho 75.

Brigham Young 75, Arizona St. 75.

Montana 75, No. Arizona 55.

Saturday's Results

EAST

Boston Coll. 75, R.I. 75 (OT).

Bucknell 74, Rider 71.

Columbia 61, Dartmouth 59.

Connecticut 75, Vermont 51.

Delaware 70, Lehigh 64.

Duke 54, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 52.

Eastern St. 75, Northeastern 55.

Hartwick 64, Buffalo 52.

Holy Cross 66, Seton Hall 52.

La Salle 75, Villanova 55.

Long Beach St. 75, St. 75 (OT).

Princeton 66, Yale 53.

Providence St. 75, Canisius 75.

Rutgers 75, Monmouth 51 (OT).

St. Carolina 75, Fair 75.

Syracuse 75, Colgate 52.

Worcester St. 75, Brown 52.

SOUTH

Auburn 82, Georgia 75.

Florida 75, Tennessee 66.

MIDWEST

Ball St. 75, Kent St. 61.

Buffalo St. 75, Akron 75 (OT).

Cincinnati 66, St. Louis 52.

Indiana St. 75, Illinois 52.

Iowa St. 75, Wisconsin 52.

Kansas St. 75, Oklahoma St. 55.

Marquette 75, Cleveland 51.

Northwestern 75, Minnesota 59.

Notre Dame 75, W. Virginia 75.

Ohio St. 75, Illinois 52.

Purdue 75, St. Joseph's 52.

St. Louis 52, Ball St. 75.

SOUTHWEST

Brigham Young 75, Arizona 75 (OT).

Idaho St. 75, Idaho 75.

Long Beach St. 75, Fresno St. 55.

Montana 75, No. Arizona 55.

New Mexico St. 75, Wyoming 51.

Oregon St. 75, California 75.

Purdue 75, Seattle 75.

San Francisco St. 75, Nevada-Rebo 51.

St. Joseph's

ACROSS		44 Jerked	13 Skills
1 Brook or	45 Silt it out	18 Blockhead	19 Deceived
rainbow	46 Inlet	27 Crook's partner	24 Uses a stop-
6 Minnelli	47 Work-clothes	material	watch
10 Festive	50 Lunch-counter	words	25 Wicked
14 Like chapped	51 Farmer's tool	26 Seat finder	27 Jet
hands	54 Become informal	28 Used a park boat	29 Nervous
15 Like the Gobi	58 In addition	30 Smile of a sort	31 Therefore
16 Cooler	59 Close	32 — on	(prodded)
17 Without much	60 Relieved	34 Overacted	37 Beloved, in Rome
prompting	61 Town map	38 Time —	40 Squeal
20 Affirmative	62 Handles	41 Was partial to	44 Berra
21 Forsaken	awkwardly	45 High-hat	46 Barbecue fuel
22 Unique people	63 — down	47 Applaud	48 War, to Sherman
23 "— cow!"	(scold)	49 "— shame!"	50 Meek
24 Written part	DOWN	51 Friends' gear	52 Indebted to
26 Eradicate	1 Waiter's aid	53 Football players	55 Sixth sense
28 Jazz jargon	2 Learn by —	56 Red or Dead	57 Women's org.
30 Haggard novel	3 On the —		
33 Sailing vessel	(not speaking)		
34 Moist	4 Sound of disgust		
35 One of the Little	5 Chicago area		
Women	6 Oliver, to		
36 Bird of prey	friends		
37 Arab's "horse"	7 Glib talk		
38 Bullet sound	8 Kind of code		
39 Compass point	9 Fused		
40 Slapping walks	10 Jack's victim		
41 Task or brute	11 Hurt		
42 Color	12 Regan's father		
43 Salvation, for one			

ALGAEVSE	2	F	5	Clear	NADROD	5	F	5	Clear
ALSTREKADAN	0	32	Overcast		NILAN	6	43	Clear	
AMSTERSDAM	1	32	Fog		NOVA	6	43	Clear	
ATHENS	1	31	Cloudy		MOSCOW	—	28	18	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy		MUNICH	—	28	28	Snow
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy		NEW YORK	7	46	Cloudy	
BELIN	3	32	Snow		OSLO	—	28	28	Snow
BRUSSELS	—	28	Overcast		OSLO	—	28	28	Snow
BUCHARST	1	34	Overcast		PARIS	8	32	Cloudy	
BUDAPEST	1	34	Overcast		PRAGUE	—	28	28	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	40	Cloudy		ROME	10	59	Storm	
COPENHAGEN	3	27	Snow		SOFA	—	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Clear		SPOCKSBOROUGH	—	53	53	Clear
DUBLIN	1	32	Clear		ST. LOUIS	—	31	31	Cloudy
DUNBURGH	6	48	Cloudy		TEL AVIV	16	64	Clear	
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast		TUNIS	13	59	Cloudy	
GENEVA	1	32	Overcast		VIENNA	—	28	28	Snow
GENEVA	2	28	Cloudy		WARSAW	—	1	30	Overcast
HELSINKI	—	19	Snow		WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy	
HONGKONG	26	58	Cloudy		WURCE	1	34	Cloudy	
ISLA PALMA	19	64	Clear						
LONDON	12	54	Clear						
LONDON	4	30	Cloudy						
LONDON	1	32	Cloudy						

(Yesterday's readings: U.S.A., Canada, at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

BY George, he's done it again! I thought when I spotted the dust-jacket of Peter Fassell's "How To." Even without the help of Leonard Ross, who collaborated with him on a delightful anthology of miscellany called "The Best," Peter Fassell has managed to produce a sequel every bit as amusing as the earlier book was. But he's not only resisted opening up a package that promises all over its wrapper to tell you "How to Pick the Sex of Your Child," "How to Choose a Federal Prison," "How to Make a Compost Heap" and "How to Get Even?" How can you sleep any farther along the brambled path of life without knowing "How to Cure Snoring," "How to Avoid Shark Bites," "How to Pitch to Henry Aaron," "How to Pick a Perfect Bride," "How to Obtain a Divorce for Under \$100," "How to Increase Your Height" and "How to Grow an Avocado?" You can't. So you pick up "How To" and start to read it from cover to cover.

Yet before too long a sense of disappointment sets in. It's not that the reader expects to learn anything from learning "How to Select a Mutual Fund," or "How to Turn a Fast Buck," or "How to Win at the Track." I already knew that "the (mutual) funds, over-all, did much worse than the [stock] market from 1989 through 1994"; that to turn a fast buck you have to start losing all your other ones; and that to win at the racetrack you must work so hard you might as well be a sandhog.

And I've never wanted to learn "How to Trace Your Family Tree," or "How to Join the DAR," or "How to Get Into a European Medical School" or "How to Get Along with the Pope." So it didn't upset me that to these particular things is respectively expensive, impossible, difficult and unlikely. Nor was I downcast to learn that "How to Earn Extra Cash at Home in Your Spare Time" is to collect fireflies (live) for the Sigma Chemical Company of St. Louis. At least a thousand, and offers bonuses to volume collectors. I only wondered what the Sigma Chemical Company of St. Louis is doing with all those fire-

flies, a subject on which Mr. Fassell neglects to illuminate us.

But Mr. Fassell did rather my hopes up when he seemed to be promising to teach me "How to Beat a Hangover," "How to Choose a German Wine," "How to Get a Good Hairdressing" So I did feel distinctly down when he suggested that way to beat a hangover is to avoid alcohol, which his advice on taking advantage of the "tasteful hargains" that "Gerry wines are" became so complicated that my eyes glazed over. When his theory on "How Hedge Against Inflation" turned out to be: "Eat right, get plenty of sleep, and see your doctor on an annual checkup. The chemicals in your body, which sold for \$1.38 cents in 1936, are now worth \$.50."

I know, I know. I've been toying Mr. Fassell's "How To" product line for literally a half-century. I have read his catchall title which has poured out bits of information, jokes, curious observations, and the latest medical findings on such phenomena as snoring, sex-selection of children and longevity. I understand that I appreciate it. What's more, I've figured out that the only way to judge the quality of Oriental rugs is to count the number of knots per square inch in the rug. If I ever get to Paris again I'll be eager to try out the expensive restaurants Mr. Fassell recommends in "How to See Great Art in Paris." I'm even eager to test the restaurants suggested in "How to Spend a Weekend in New York Without Losing Your Shirt," least the ones I don't know already as provocations to avoid New York completely.

But after reading a hundred pages or so of "How To" I began to feel that this sort of ephemera is like the trash in a magazine than between the hard covers of a book. There isn't really enough hard information here to justify putting "How To" the shelf next to "The Best" book I still find useful as a summer guide even now, a summer guide to its original publication. And what information there is in "How To"

RAGER MAR BARE
 SOLE QMAR AGED
 AWMAR RISE CITY
 DYNAR RISE CITY
 DOLLY TISA
 TOT DOD DER YAG
 FISHES BESTRIDE
 THEREEVENTHOUR
 DYNAR RISE CITY
 ARE TRY LAT STA
 CAR BESET
 ONFOURTHROAD
 HAND GILLS MOVIE
 DYNAR RISE CITY
 WESS BRO DENIS

gets out that a certain spot
 Chinatown is "one of New York's
 best Chinese restaurants," the
 place won't be worth going to
 anymore.

As for the sort information,
 doesn't seem all that clever at
 a while. I guess all I'm trying
 say is that the novelty wears off.
 In sequels it usually does.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
 book reviewer for The New York
 Times

Ljuboimir Ljubojevic, a 25-year-old Yugoslav grandmaster, got off to a terrific start in the 38th Hoogevon International Tournament in Wijk aan Zee, the Netherlands, by winning his first three games.

After three rounds, he held a one-point lead over the United States champion, Walter Browne, and the Yugoslav international master Bojan Kurajica, who had one victory and two draws each.

Kick Langeweg and Genna Sosonko of the Netherlands, a former world champion, Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union, Jan Smjeljak of Czechoslovakia and Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland were bunched in the middle of the field with one and a half points each. Following them were Ulf Andersson of Sweden, Hans Ree of the Netherlands and Dvoretzky of the Soviet Union, all with one point. Bringing up the rear was Hans Bohm of the Netherlands, with a half point.

The traditionally strong Hoogevon Tournament is limited to 12 players this year, down from its standard 18 to cut expenses.

In the third round, Ljubojevic's dazzling combination play brought him a victory over Andersson that is surely an odds-on favorite for the brilliancy prize.

To get anywhere against the compact Scheveningen variation of the Sicilian Defense, it is necessary to strike quickly, but further needs a theoretical excuse for such an enterprising pawn sacrifice as his 12 P-K3.

Andersson could not accept it by 13 ... QxP; 14 NxN, winning a piece, but he was willing to brave the pin 13 ... NxP; 14 B-KB4. Re-entling with 15 ... N-B8ch falls against 16 R-N, P-K4; 17 B-R6, N-R4; 18 Q-N5, PxN; 19 Q-N5, QxP; 20 N-B8ch, K-R1; 20 ... N-K1 so he made room for a retreat of his KB with 15 ... Q-N1.

Again the pin could not be broken by 16 ... N-B5?; 17 BxB, QxB; 18 R-N, QxP; 19

Anderson/Black

Ljubojevic/White
Position after 23 BxPch

RxQ, when the new pin on the KN file gains White a piece. Andersson's 16 ... N-K1 came just in time to meet 17 R-K3 by 17 ... N-N3.

However, he had to avoid 17 N-K4, NxR; 18 B-N3, NxR; 19 N-B8ch, K-R1; 20 NxR, Q-B2; 21 NxR, NxP; 22 K-R1, when Black can neither recapture a piece because of 22 ... R-N2; 23 NxP1, nor play of 22 ... Q-K2 because of 23 Q-N3.

If Andersson had tried 19 ... NxR, Ljubojevic could have traded off the beautiful queen sacrifice 20 NxBch, K-R1; 21 QxPch1, K-R1; 22 R-N3ch, K-R1 (or 22 R-K3; 23 R-B4 and 24 R-Rate); 23 R-K3, K-N2; 24 BxPch, K-N2; 25 B-K3ch, K-N4; 26 P-Rate.

The best defense would have been 21 ... NGB with the idea of answering 22 QxN by 22 ... N-M4; instead, Andersson relied on 21 ... B-N4; 22 B-K3, and perhaps that would also have held up if he had continued 22 ... BxB; 23 BxN, BxR; 24 NxP, Q-N1; 25 R-B7, P-KN3; 26 Q-R4, B-B5?

Once Ljubojevic got in 23 BxPch1, his attack came smashing through powerfully. If Andersson had given his queen for three pieces with 27 ... K-B2; 28 NxP, NxN; 29 BxO, RxB, he still would have been too disorganized to resist successfully.

Nevertheless, that was preferable to standing for the awful buffeting that forced his resignation at move 34.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Ljubojevic	Black Andersson	White Ljubojevic	Black Andersson	White Ljubojevic	Black Andersson
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 BxP	BxP	25 Q-K3	Q-K3
2 N-KB3	P-K3	14 B-KB4	B-K3	26 Q-N5	Q-N5
3 Q-N3	PxP	15 Q-R1	Q-N1	27 B-Q1	P-Q3
4 NxP	N-QB3	16 R-Q3	N-K1	28 NxP	NxN
5 B-QB3	P-K3	17 N-K4	B-B2	29 Q-Nch	Q-B2
6 Q-O	N-B3	18 Q-N5	Q-N3	30 Q-N5	Q-N5
7 Q-O	N-B3	19 BxB	N-R6	31 R-R6	R-R2
8 B-K4	B-K2	20 B-Q3	Q-R2	32 R-R2	Q-KN2
9 B-B4	Q-O	21 N-B5	B-N4	33 R-N6	R/7-R2
10 Q-N3	Q-O	22 BxPch	N-QB3	34 P-B4	Resigns
11 P-K3	P-Q2	23 BxPch	P-K3		
12 Q-N3	PxP	24 B-KB4			

12th Winter Olympics End as They Began—With Austrians Cheering

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 15 (UPI)—The 90-meter ski jump brought the 12th Winter Olympics to a close today with a spectacular 1-2 victory for Austria and a roar that echoed across this Tyrolean valley.

The lingering about of 60,000 voices signaled more dramatically than any ceremony the end of 12 days of winter sports which produced 37 gold medalists, a third of them from the Soviet Union.

Austria ended the games as Franz Klammer had begun them in downhill skiing, with a gold medal.

medal. Karl Schnabl soared 97 meters with his second jump off the Berg Isel slipway to overtake his 17-year-old teammate, Toni Innauer, for the 90-meter title, which went to Austria for the first time. But in between the victories of Klammer and Schnabl, the host nation had little to cheer about and the poor performance of its ski team has been considered as a debacle.

The Soviet Union left the games with the most successful record, having won 13 gold, 6 silver and 8 bronze medals for a total of 27. Seven of the Soviet victories occurred at Seefeld, where the Soviet Nordic skiers dominated the events.

The Russians also won the ice hockey championship for the fourth consecutive year, twice coming from behind last night in the decisive match before defeating Czechoslovakia, 4-3.

East Germany fielded the second most successful team, with a 7-5-7 medal count, thanks mainly to a clean sweep of all five bobsled and luge titles. East German Hans-Georg Aschenbach also won the 70-meter ski jump.

Exemplary Spirit

But one person not only was

the single most successful competitor but also exemplified the Olympic spirit in victory and defeat: Rosi Mittermaier. The 25-year-old West German won the women's downhill and slalom races and came within 100ths of a second of an unprecedented sweep of all Alpine events, winning the silver medal in the giant slalom.

As fans swarmed around to congratulate her after the grand slalom, she said, "I have learned that one must not take sports too seriously. For me, skiing is not a win-at-any-price sport. That's why I still enjoy it."

The woman who defeated her to the giant slalom gold medal provided the biggest upset of the Olympics. Kathy Krueger, an 18-year-old Canadian, was first down the run and produced a time that nobody could beat.

Other competitions went along from, although some were more spectacular than others.

John Curry of Britain and American Dorothy Hamill won the men's and women's figure skating titles with elegant programs that underlined the work of their mutual coach, Carlo Pasa.

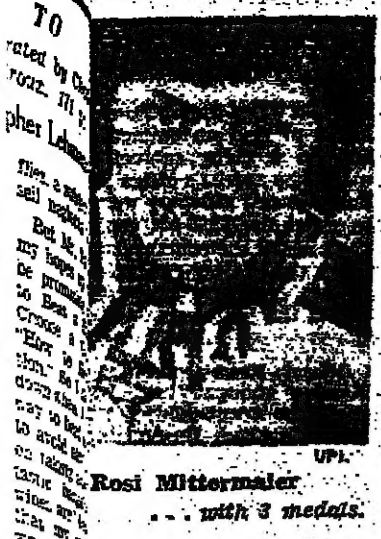
A share of scandal and controversy whirled around doping charges, but the liberal attitude of the International Olympic Committee under the leadership of Lord Killanin, presiding over his first games, became evident for the first time.

Went a Gold Medal

Galina Kulakova of the Soviet Union was allowed to continue competing in Nordic events after she had taken nose drops that cost her a bronze medal, and she went on to win a gold. The Czech ice hockey team forfeited its match against Poland when Frantisek Pospisil, its captain, took

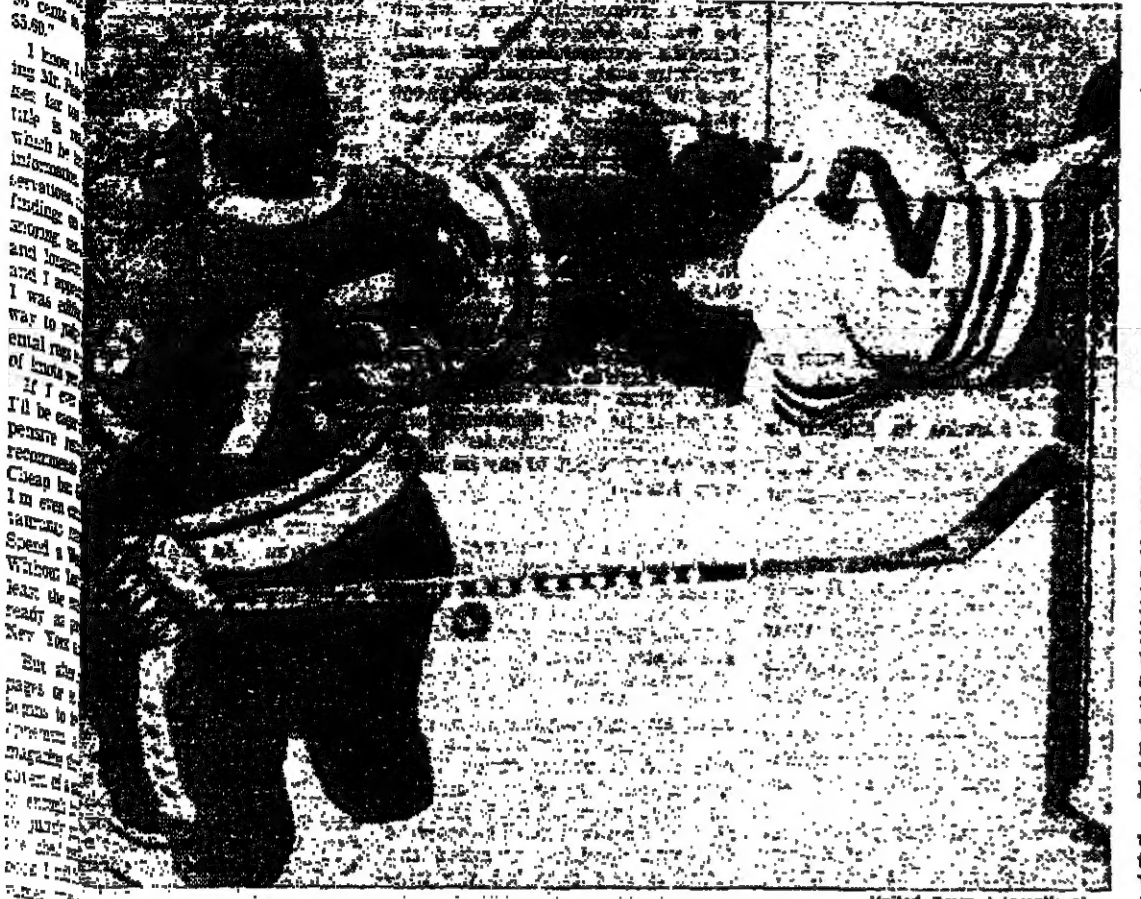
banned codeine tablets to fight off the flu that had low more than 300 of the 1,100 competitors midway through the games. The IOC for the first time banned the doctor who provided the tablets instead of the athlete who took them.

There was tight security and no incidents similar to the terrorist attack that marred the Munich games. And although organization of the "simple games" sometimes caused problems for both media and spectators, Killanin said, "I am glad to say everything went off smoothly and without any real incident."



Rosi Mittermaier, West German, won 3 medals.

Soviet Ice Hockey Squad Retains Championship



Alexander Yakushev (No. 15) is hugged by Soviet teammate Vladimir Shadrin after scoring a tying goal against Czechs. Czech Josef Augusta (right) lies on the ice.

Czechoslovakia Is 2d, U.S. 5th

By Bernard Kirsch

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 15 (UPI)—The usually stoic Soviet hockey players could not contain their ebullience in winning their fourth consecutive Olympic ice hockey gold medal.

The outburst occurred with less than five minutes to play and made unhappy men of the weary Czechoslovakian team. As usually happens in meetings between these rivals, the Russians won by one goal, in this case, 4-3.

The undefeated Soviet skaters had needed only a tie to finish first in the round-robin tournament. Twice they had to come from behind to reach that point, the second time with 4 minutes, 28 seconds to play, when Alexander Yakushev flipped in a loose puck five feet from the goal on a power play. Scoring goals had never seemed so easy in this tournament, in which they had skated only as fast as necessary to beat their outclassed opposition. Last night's second tying goal led to bear hugs, kisses and weary warriors jumping up and landing daintily on their blades.

The winning score, with 3 minutes, 58 seconds to play, led only to a few pats on the pads of Valery Harlamov. He had won the game by being positioned in front of the net after a face-off and flipping in the puck over Czech goalie Jiri Hladky.

Czech players failed a post-game drug test after taking medicine, thereby turning a Czech victory into a forfeit against Poland. Thus, they were forced to play for victory last night, not for a deadlock.

Earlier in the day, the U.S. team had needed only a tie to finish with the bronze medal, but it lost the prize to West Germany, which won, 4-1. It was the college's fifth game in 10 days and, while they came close, they weakened in the final period before the strength of a 6-foot-5-inch-tall German center.

Both Goals Needed

Rich Kuehn Hackl scored the game's first goal, in the second period, and assisted on the next three, two in the final 13 minutes. Both of the last two were needed to give the Germans a medal they didn't know they had won until the game was long over. The German, American and Finnish all finished with 2-3 won-lost records. To break the deadlock, only the goals scored in the games between the three teams were considered. The Americans had beaten the Finns, 5-4, and with yesterday's loss had a 6-for, 8-against goal total for a minus-2. The Germans had lost to the Finns, 5-3, and thus had a 7-for, 8-against total for plus-1. The Finns, too, were plus-1, 9-for and 9-against. But a team with a 7-for-against record has a higher Americans finished fifth and that determined a West German bronze medal.

After third place, the deadlock was broken on the basis of head-to-head competition, and the Americans finished fourth and disappointed. This had been their 64th game together.



Piet Kleine fights snow during the 10,000-meter race.

Dutchman 1st In Final Race For Skaters

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Piet Kleine, a 25-year-old Dutch carpenter, chipped nearly 10 seconds off the Olympic 10,000-meter speed-skating record in driving snow yesterday to gain a revenge gold medal victory over Norway's Sten Stensen.

Kleine, runner-up to Stensen in Wednesday's 5,000 meters, skated the distance half a minute faster than he had ever done before, clocking 14 minutes 55.59 seconds, only 28/100ths of a second outside the Norwegian's world record.

Stensen had to settle for the silver medal, with 14:56.30.

Hans van Heiden of the Netherlands clocked 15:02.02 to pick up his third bronze medal. He placed third in the 1,500 and 5,000 meters.

Gros Skis 'Best Race of My Life'

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 15 (UPI)—A skier who has recently found himself in a difficult situation yesterday when it counted most.

Gros continued the trend of unexpected in the Alpine when he beat fellow-Gustavo Thoeni in the 30-kilometer race and broke a 13-month streak and made it five in six races in the winter.

One-time Italian finish gave Gros four Olympic medals, two silvers and a bronze, a gold piece for Thoeni, on the combined title but to gain happiness. He had to become the first man to win gold medals in consecutive races. "Maybe I'm just getting the 35-year-old said.

Gros has been making Thoeni more than usual, and he's been good. Yesterday he won the 30-kilometer race on a 33rd best but "could not relax at all," he said. "I was frightened of not finishing. I know what to do. If I had lost, I might have lost everything."

brother Olympic medal, plus Frommelt added a silver medal in the combination to the silver won by countrywoman Hanny Wenzel. Few of the Alpine giants did better. The French, who won a bronze medal, will try to improve their present status by offering Italy's ski director, Mario Cottelli, enough money to leave the Italian Alps for France.

Malina Rivals

Cottelli has been the controlling force of the Italian team, which has not always lived in harmony. But he has profited from the rivalry on the team. Gros' greatest rival on the circuit has been Thoeni.

Both Italians failed in the giant slalom last week, with surprise by Swiss Helmi Remmel, while the only favorite to hold up to Olympic pressure was Austrian Franz Klammer.



Piero Gros cries for joy.

Borg and Gerulaitis Advance To Final of WCT Tournament

TORONTO, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Youth prevailed yesterday as 19-year-old Bjorn Borg of Sweden and 21-year-old American Vitas Gerulaitis advanced to the finals of a \$64,000 World Championship Tennis tournament.

Borg, top-seeded, easily handled Gerulaitis in the first round, 6-3, 6-1. The teenager did what he does best—rally from the baseline—to force errors and wear down the 35-year-old American.

Borg and Gerulaitis will play for the \$17,000 first prize, with \$7,000 for the runner-up.

Third-seeded Gerulaitis won his semifinal match with an exceptional performance against second-seeded Ilie Nastase, exhibiting a remarkable ability to return practically every shot the Romanian hit.

The opening set began evenly, with each player breaking the other's service twice and holding one each in the first six games, tying them at 3-3. But Gerulaitis held his next two services, while easily breaking Nastase in the eighth game to take the set.

The second set also started with neither player taking an advantage, but Gerulaitis captured the area around the net and held it to break the Romanian twice, and cruised to victory.

"He took the net all the time," Nastase said later. "I didn't have a chance to take the net. He was playing very well."

With neither player serving well—both were missing first serves and Nastase had three double faults to Gerulaitis's two—the volley game took over.

Gerulaitis, who turned professional in 1974, said that he is now 3-1 against Nastase, 29, who has won virtually every title in tennis.

The crowd of 4,500 appeared to back the American, apparently still remembering Nastase's bad temper in Toronto. At last summer's Canadian Open, Nastase cursed the unknown and stopped trying to win his championship match with Spandau Ma-

nuel Orantes. For his behavior, Nastase recently was fined \$8,000.

Panatta, Top Vill

CARACAS, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Adriano Panatta of Italy defeated Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 7-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, in an international tennis exhibition match yesterday at the Altamira Tennis Club.

By the third period, the Czechs, who had been smooth, were ragged men, tired from the skating, from the emotional outbursts after their goals, from a team flu epidemic. Last week, one of the

The second disagreement occurred on a cross-checking penalty which sent the Czechs Edward Novak off the ice with 5:33 to play and made it possible for the Russians to tie the game at 3-3 and show their emotions.

The Russians, with a reputation to uphold as the world's best players, did not panic while trailing, 3-0. They scored twice within five minutes of the second period, beating the game that had the pre-Czech crowd of 10,000 chanting "Hol-e-check, Hol-e-check," while Soviet goalie Vladimir Tretiak stopped several breakaways.

By the third period, the Czechs, who had been smooth, were ragged men, tired from the skating, from the emotional outbursts after their goals, from a team flu epidemic. Last week, one of the

2 U.S. Players Arrested

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Two members of the U.S. Olympic ice hockey team got off today with small fines for disturbing the peace in a tavern brawl. As a result of the brawl, Austrian authorities said the two were free to leave the country, although more serious charges are pending.

Police identified the two as Gary Ross, 22, of Roseau, Minn., and Robert Miller, 19, of Billerica, Mass. They suffered bruises and abrasions, but were not seriously hurt in the ruckus that involved about 20 Austrian tavern customers and 10 Innsbruck police.

A police spokesman said the Innsbruck district attorney would be asked later this week to prepare charges of resisting arrest and causing property damage against the two.

Ross and Miller were freed on their own recognizance and then paid a fine equivalent to \$18 each for the misdemeanor charge of breach of peace.

Pearson Wins Daytona-500 After Collision on Last Turn

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15 (UPI)—David Pearson survived a collision with Richard Petty on the last turn today, which knocked both cars into the infield grass, and then managed to hold on to win the Daytona-500 in his Mercury—his first victory in stock car racing's premier event.

Pearson and Petty were in a bumper-to-bumper duel on the final lap entering the fourth turn when Petty's Dodge brushed the wall, began spinning and knocked both cars into the infield.

Pearson managed to get his Mercury restarted and passed Petty as the stock car king sat in his Dodge. After Pearson received the checkered flag, Petty got his Dodge restarted and crossed the finish line second.

Defending champion Benny Parsons, who battled with the two leaders until the last 10 laps, experienced engine problems in his Chevrolet and finished third. Pearson said, "I hit the wall and spun. When I stopped, I said, 'Where's Richard?' I knew he had spun too."

Pearson said he was in communication by radio with his pit crew and asked them if Petty had crossed the finish line. "When they said no, I tried to take off," Pearson said.

Pearson said he had early trouble when his Mercury ran hot, and added, "I knew when it came down to the end of it, Richard would be there."

Pearson said he passed Petty on the final lap "over on the back stretch and I guess when we went into the corner he undoubtedly got to pushing too hard and hit me in the rear."

CROSS COUNTRY

Ivar Formo of Norway won the marathon event of Nordic skiing yesterday, taking the gold medal in the 50-kilometer cross-country race in his third straight Olympic Games.

Formo, who said the 50-kilometer was not really his best event, clocked 1:52:02 in 2 hours, 37 minutes, 30.05 seconds in driving snow.

East German Gert-Dietmar Klaus won the silver in 2:03:12.1, and Swede Benny Sodergren the bronze in 2:09:39.21.

Only one of the Russians, who have dominated the Nordic events here, finished among the top 10.

4-MAN BOBBLED

East German Meinhard Nehmer drove his quarter to victory yesterday in the four-man bobsled, making a clean sweep of bobsled gold medals.

It was only the third time in the history of bobsledding that the feat had been achieved. The East Germans left the 1,217-meter artificially refrigerated track at 1:16 with a perfect score of five golds, having also won all three huge events here.

Nehmer, who made his debut in international bobsledding with his teammates a year ago, had no trouble all the way, clocking the fastest times in trials and competition and shattering all records of the course.

He braved slushy snow and a strong wind in the last two runs to beat the 1975 world champion, Erich Schaefer of Switzerland, who was second.

avalanches Kill French Skier

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A former member of the French national team, Jean-Pierre Angert, was killed today in avalanches in the Alps and the Pyrenees.

Angert, 30, cousin of Jean-Noel Angert, a former world champion, swept away while skiing down a trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

skied down the trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

skied down the trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

skied down the trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

skied down the trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

skied down the trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

skied down the trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

skied down the trail at La Toussuire, Alps. Two friends with him, a former world champion, were injured. Angert was married last year to Michelle Petit, a former world champion, who was killed in the Alps. The victims reportedly were

Results in Winter Olympic Games

Medal Standings

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	13	6	8	27
East Germany	7	5	7	19
United States	5	3	1	9
West Germany	4	3	1	8
Poland	2	2	1	5
Austria	2	2	1	5
Switzerland	1	2	1	4
Netherlands	1	2	1	4
Italy	1	2	1	4
Canada	1	1	1	3
Finland	1	1	1	3
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1	3
France	0	0	1	1

Men's Combined Alpine

1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 44.02
2. Willy Franz, Austria, 44.09
3. Greg Jone, U.S., 44.10
4. Wolfgang Junginger, W. Ger., 70.63
5. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 71.25
6. F. Fernandez-Cobas, Spain, 90.08
7. Michael Sacher, Czech., 90.94
8. Jim Hunter, Canada, 91.45
9. Josef Burda, W. Ger., 102.06
10. Sumihiko Tani, Japan, 145.45

Men's 50-Kilometer

1. Ivar Formo, Nor., 2:03:12.1
2. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 2:03:12.1
3. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 2:09:39.21
4. Ivar Formo, Nor., 2:09:39.21
5. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 2:09:39.21
6. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 2:09:39.21

Men's 100-Kilometer

1. Ivar Formo, Nor., 4:10:24.2
2. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 4:10:24.2
3. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 4:10:24.2
4. Ivar Formo, Nor., 4:10:24.2
5. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 4:10:24.2
6. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 4:10:24.2

Men's 150-Kilometer

1. Ivar Formo, Nor., 6:15:36.3
2. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 6:15:36.3
3. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 6:15:36.3
4. Ivar Formo, Nor., 6:15:36.3
5. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 6:15:36.3
6. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 6:15:36.3

Men's 200-Kilometer

1. Ivar Formo, Nor., 8:20:52.4
2. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 8:20:52.4
3. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 8:20:52.4
4. Ivar Formo, Nor., 8:20:52.4
5. Gert-Dietmar Klaus, E. Ger., 8:20:52.4
6. Benny Sodergren, Swe., 8:20:52.4

SWISS CHALLENGE

Switzerland's most challenging skiing and mountaineering program for mature and physically fit students. Includes MATTERHORN climbs. Ages 14-18. June/July/August. Information and brochures: SWISS CHALLENGE, C/O Hotel Nidwald, 3000 ZERMATT, Switzerland. Tel.: (085) 7721.

